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FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The situation with Gen. Grant is the topic of interest and discussion in all circles. We have this morning two rumors respectively disastrous and gay, and are without means of verifying either. Any special pleading our readers may indulge in at will, on the basis of the dispatches, and become very jubilant or very desponding. Past experience, however, should warn all that it will be well to wait a day or two longer before taking either extreme.

Our news from Washington shows that the draft proceeds apace, and it is promised to have it completed within the month of June. The sooner the better, loyal men will say, and as for Copperheads, it is scarce worth while to consult them as to the point of time.

Let all loyal men read the further proofs of what Copperheadism really is, as shown in our Indianapolis dispatch, confirmatory of that in yesterday's issue. These men mean mischief, and something more than mere babbling of treason. The country will give Gen. Hascall due credit for the manner in which he performed his duties on an occasion which required, in no ordinary degree, judgement and nerve, and showed him possessing both.

The Milwaukee disturbances show the direct results of Copperhead teachings, and are the precursors and foreshadowing of what our draft officers must be prepared for in certain localities. The whole difficulty, however, will vanish before firmness and a few timely examples made.

The Finance Committee appointed by the General Committee of Arrangements for the Canal Convention will commence their labors among our citizens to-day. We need not ask for them a cordial reception and a liberal response, for if the action of the mercantile community in the past is any criterion, the opportunity of contributing to an object so vital to the interests of Chicago is all that requires to be presented.

The Port of Savannah Closed.

Letters have been received from Port Royal, dated the 12th inst., in which it is stated that the reason assigned for not receiving our late flag of truce was that the port of Savannah had been closed by order of Beauregard, for over two months, and that no further communication with a flag of truce in that port would be allowed.

Captain Thompson, who was in command of our flag of truce, replied that Gen. Hunter had not been informed of this order, as he should have been, by the officer in command at Savannah, and asked the officer to go back to Savannah and confer with Gen. Mercer in regard to the matter; and see if the communication could be received. The officer did so, and returned in an hour, saying that General Mercer, in command of the city, and Commodore Tatnall, in command of the ram fleet, regretted that any misunderstanding had arisen, or that we had not been informed of the closing of the port, but that they could not receive Captain Thompson's communication.

Gen. Blunt on Rebels—She Adders and Hemp.

One B. F. Parker, styling himself Colonel C. S. A., in command of Confederate forces in Jackson county, Missouri, writes a long and rambling letter to Gen. Blunt, notifying him that unless he hereafter treats rebel spies, guerillas, bushwhackers, and their female aiders and abettors, within his district, as honorable prisoners of war when captured, he (Parker) will, on and after May 20th, retaliate on five Union citizens or soldiers for every one of his bandits who may be executed. This threat is accompanied by an extended dissertation on the Constitution, and the usual swash about the Southern Chivalry being resolved to suffer extermination before they will surrender to an ignorant and inferior race. Gen. Blunt replies to the Confederate as follows:

GEN. BLUNT'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF KANSAS,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, May 12, 1863.

B. F. PARKER, [illegible]

SIR: As you do not designate the locality of the Headquarters of the Confederate forces under your command, as honorable belligerents always do, I am compelled to adopt this method of communication with you, in reply to your long tirade about Constitutional liberty, &c., about which you appear to have as correct an appreciation as a Hottentot or a South Sea Islander.

I have the honor to say to you, after reading your long lecture, that you need not defer your proposed acts of retaliation until the 20th of May. It is of little consequence to me to know what are the instructions of the "Government you represent." It is sufficient for me to know that you and your motley crew are thieves and assassins; that you are operating within the military district of the Union forces, and are engaged in murdering and plundering unarmed loyal citizens, having forfeited yourselves of all rights and privileges extended to prisoners of war.

I have instructed officers in command of troops in the border counties of Missouri that the same rule shall extend to all territory within my district; that every rebel or sympathizer who gives aid, directly or indirectly, shall be destroyed or expelled from the military district. These instructions do not except females from the rule.

I have been taught that the bite of a she adder is as poisonous and productive of death as that of any other venomous reptile. Therefore all persons known to be in arms against the Federal authorities of the Union will be summarily put to death when captured. The only constitutional privilege that will be granted them will be the right to make choice of the quality of the hemp with which they will be hung.

All persons who are in sympathy with your cause, and whom the military authorities would not feel justified in putting to death, are at liberty to go south of the Arkansas River. They would do well to avail themselves of this privilege of emigration.

Trusting that you will fully appreciate the motives that have prompted me to adopt this policy, and my leniency toward your misguided friends, I have the honor to remain

Your obedient servant,
JAS. G. BLUNT, Major-General.

FROM NORTHERN MISSISSIPPI.

Letter from Alderman J. Q. Hoyt.

CORINTH, Miss., May 16, 1863.

EDITORS Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN: Thinking that you might like to know what is doing in this district of the Union, and knowing that our Union [illegible] looking to see what is going on [illegible] I drop you a few lines. I arrived at this Post, from Memphis, last evening and found Col. Cheetlain in command of the post. He is from Galena, and is a noble man and a splendid soldier. His regiment is [illegible] McArthur's old 12th Illinois, now numbering over five hundred men. [illegible] has passed through the terrible [illegible] of Donelson, Shiloh, the siege of Corinth, and the last great battle here. They are [illegible] and are all anxious to meet the enemy whenever it shall please their gallant officers to lead them. I visited their hospital, [illegible] the charge of their excellent Surgeon, Dr. T. Cody, formerly of Rock Island. [illegible] only about twelve patients, and [illegible] very sick. Yesterday was a [illegible] being the occasion of [illegible] the troops by Adjutant General [illegible] accompanied by the brave and gallant Major General Oglesby, and others. A [illegible] was had of General Dodge's [illegible] by the way, have just returned [illegible] trip to Tuscumbia, where they [illegible] consternation to spread [illegible] all the country they visited. As an [illegible] the way of destruction to the enemy, I [illegible] one valley, east of Tuscumbia [illegible] destroyed over five [illegible] bushels of corn, besides a [illegible] of bacon and other property [illegible] value to the enemy, [illegible] large number of mules [illegible] [illegible]

and crushing the rebellion in any way, and by every means known to modern warfare.

The officers, with their ladies, at this post, (together with the subscriber, by invitation,) had a fine picnic in the grove near the town, this afternoon, and a very pleasant time was had. A fine band of music accompanied the party. A picnic in Mississippi was rather a novel thing to all present. Upon returning to town from the picnic, we were all overjoyed with the news, just in, that a cavalry expedition, consisting of less than one hundred men, sent out by Gen. Dodge a few days ago, had made a most splendid trip, capturing the town of Linden, together with about one hundred prisoners, seven of whom are officers, one Colonel being among them; also two hundred stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition, horses, mules, &c., &c. The prisoners have all been sent to Cairo.

I find that the standard work on American politics, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, is read by most all the officers and men in this department, very largely to the exclusion of most other Northern papers.

But I will not trespass longer. If I have time and opportunity, I may write you again before I return.

Respectfully yours, J. Q. HOYT.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

A Review of Recent Events.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

GRAFTON, May 15, 1863.

I have been endeavoring during the three or four days I have been here to get at the facts, not only of the recent raid of the enemy, but of the entire campaign, and I believe that the following is as near the truth as it is possible to get, and in compiling it I have been obliged to worry through a mass of public and private information as conflicting in its character as statements from divers sources and individuals well can be.

THE FORCES AND COMMANDERS.

At the commencement of the spring campaign, the Union forces in Northwestern Virginia consisted of less than five thousand men—infantry, cavalry and artillery—guarding the two important railroads from Cumberland to Wheeling and Parkersburg, and the frontier posts to the southward toward the mountains. Colonel Mulligan's brigade, of two regiments, were posted upon the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad from Cumberland to Wheeling, with headquarters at New Creek, while Gen. Roberts' brigade was divided between Buckhannon, Beverly, Bulltown, Sutton and Burch, occupying a frontier line of ninety-seven miles, and Col. Wilkinson's brigade were guarding the Northwestern Virginia railroad, from Grafton to Parkersburg. These forces were independent of Gen. Milroy's command in the Kanawha country, further to the south, and all, save Gen. Robert's brigade, under the command of Brigadier General B. F. Kelly, whose headquarters were at Harper's Ferry.

INFORMATION OF THE ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.

General Roberts, whose headquarters were at Buckhannon, Upshur county, twenty-eight miles south of Clarksburg, and thirty-five miles southwest of Grafton, obtained, about the 20th of March, such information as led him to believe that a heavy force of the enemy, under Generals Jones, Imboden, Wm. L. Jackson and Jenkins, were about to make a raid into Northwestern Virginia, toward the lines of railroads leading to the West. He immediately informed General Schenck, at Baltimore, of the fact, and, knowing the inadequacies of his small force to check such a formidable enemy, asked for reinforcements, and especially for cavalry, as the condition of the roads was such as almost to preclude the possibility of infantry and artillery acting with any degree of efficiency. Gen. Roberts ascertained that the enemy, who were marching in four columns, were all, or nearly all, well mounted, and had sufficient light artillery (easily transported) to enable them to overpower any one of the five places held by him in detail, or even his entire force combined. General Roberts had in his command at that time only about one hundred and fifty cavalry and four pieces of artillery, besides less than fifteen hundred infantry, and these divided as above.

THEIR MOVEMENT CERTAIN.

About the middle of April, Gen. Roberts received dispatches from Brig. Gen. Scammon, in the Kanawha Valley, and Cols. Latham and Oley, at Beverly, stating that Jones, Jackson and Imboden, with a force of over 6,000 rebels, were certainly moving on Gen. Roberts' lines in the direction of Beverly and Buckhannon, from their base at Crab Bottom, and also from Col. Wilkinson that another column was advancing from the direction of Oakland and Rowlesburg. Gen. Roberts immediately apprised Gen. Kelly and Col. Mulligan of the aspect of affairs, and as the enemy were threatening the several points held by him, and not knowing upon which the blow would first fall, he could not concentrate with certainty his force to resist an attack. Gen. Schenck was again and again telegraphed concerning the state of things, and urged to send forward a sufficient force of cavalry to operate against the enemy, but it did not come.

THE ATTACK UPON BEVERLY.

On Friday, April 24, the rebels under Imboden and Jackson attacked the small Union force at Beverly—the extreme outpost held by Gen. Roberts. The place—which is in Tygart Valley, to the east of Rich Mountain—was at the time garrisoned by only about one thousand Virginia loyalists, under Col. Latham. The town is approached by two roads, known as the Buckhannon and Philippa pikes, from the west and northwest, and the Huttonsville road from the south. The enemy came in on the Huttonsville road, and when near the town, a part passed to the left flank and occupied the road leading to Buckhannon, thus cutting off all communication between Col. Latham and Gen. Roberts. The fight commenced about two o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until night, when Col. Latham, finding himself unable to maintain his position against such a superior force, determined to withdraw by way of the Philippa road. He succeeded in withdrawing his command, including his two small field pieces and all his supplies, although he was followed by the enemy, in strong force, over eight miles on the road. The fight, though lasting about six hours, resulted in the loss to us of only one man killed, and three wounded and four prisoners.

THE REBEL ADVANCE UPON BUCKHANNON—COUNTERMARCHED AND REPULSED.

When the rebels found that Col. Latham had retreated by the Philippa road, Jackson and Imboden pushed forward toward Buckhannon, hoping to be able to gobble up Gen. Roberts before he could be reinforced from his other posts; but, learning of the movement, Gen. Roberts caused the bridge over Middle Fork to be destroyed, thereby forcing the enemy to move back to Beverly, and thence to Philippa, where they were met and repulsed by Col. Mulligan, in a severe action on Sunday, 26th.

CONCENTRATION — ADVANCE OF GENERAL JONES.

As soon as Gen. Roberts found that the enemy had turned back from Middle Fork, and in accordance with orders from General headquarters, he ordered his forces to be concentrated at Buckhannon, preparatory for any emergency, and by the evening of the 26th had his forces reunited. On the 30th also he learned that Gen. Jones, with the main body of the rebel forces, had crossed the mountains in the vicinity of Staunton, and was advancing in two columns towards the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He immediately determined to move his forces to the line of the Northwestern Virginia railroad, at Clarksburg, in order to save the stores collected at that post, and to protect the line of the road, if possible, from rebel spoliation. He accordingly took up his line of march on the evening of the 27th, by way of Weston.

CLARKSBURG

was at that time held by Colonel Wilkinson, with about 150 men. I should have stated above that on the 26th Gen. Roberts received a telegram from Col. Wilkinson that Clarksburg was being besieged by a large force of rebels, under Gen. Jenkins, and asking for help, as the place would in all probability be attacked in two hours [illegible] plied by assuring Col. [illegible] tire force would leave Buckhannon [illegible] day, and would arrive at Clarksburg [illegible] of Tuesday. The distance from Buckhannon to Clarksburg is forty-two miles, and the roads miserable. Nevertheless the troops forced the march and reached Clarksburg at two o'clock on the day named, much exhausted with the toil of five days hard marching.

CAPTURE OF TROOPS AT FAIRMONT—DESTRUCTION OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

When the Union troops reached Clarksburg the rebels had withdrawn in the direction of Fairmont and Shinnston, and were next heard from by the attack upon and capture of the two companies of the 106th New York Volunteers, acting as a garrison of the town of Fairmont and guarding the road; also by the destruction of the fine iron railroad bridge over the Monongahela river, two miles southeast of the town, on the 29th, the particulars of which you have already published.

COLONEL MULLIGAN'S OPERATIONS—GRAFTON.

Thus much of the action of Gen. Roberts' forces, and I will now return to Col. Mulligan. After the action at Philippa, on Monday, Col. Mulligan learned of the advance of the enemy under Jones in the Direction of Grafton. He immediately commenced his march to Grafton, and by almost superhuman exertions succeeded in reaching the south side of the town as the enemy were entering it from the north. He immediately put his men upon the "double-quick," and gained the heights overlooking and commanding the place, just as the rebels were about to do precisely the same thing. The rebels soon discovering that the wiley Chicagoan had stolen a march upon them, and had taken possession, (which, in war, as well as in law, is equal to nine points to one,) sagely concluded to retire, which they did in the direction of Webster and Fleming ton. Where they stopped, or what ultimately became of them, I have not been able to learn; but they probably scattered into squads, to meet again in force at some distant point; for the next I hear of them is [illegible] at West Union, on the 4th inst., where they appear and burn a bridge or two, steal a few horses, and suddenly decamp.

THE FORCES UNDER JACKSON AND IMBODEN [illegible]

tains. But it would seem that they are endeavoring to escape to the mountains with their plunder.

No fears need now be entertained of the safety of the State of West Virginia, as a plan of co-operation has been fixed upon by our Generals which will lead to the capture or dispersion of the entire rebel force.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21, 1863.

Buzzard Merrick's speech has been handed that gentleman for revision. It was too full of malignant treason to go to the world as delivered.

Among the numerous arrests yesterday was one John Coulhons of Dayton. He is charged with having set fire to the *Journal* office of that city, on the night after Vallandigham's arrest.

Captain John Cassidy, of the 27th Indiana, has died of wounds received at Chancellorsville.

The managers of the Copperhead demonstration yesterday, do not appear to be half as jubilant over its results as the Union men, although the sentiment of its composers estimate the crowd at 70,000, there were not to exceed 15,000, the extra trains carrying less than 6,000 persons. Yet it contained as much mean treason as ever went unpunished. There was no enthusiasm, and its object, if it had any, is regarded as a failure. At least one third of those in attendance were loyal and unconditional Union men. When the question was put on the adoption of the resolutions, a loud and astoundingly strong negative vote was heard, followed immediately by three cheers for Lincoln and the conscription act, and all of them given with a will and strength that showed how big a kernel of loyalty that butternut hull contained.

The meeting adjourned in disgust, and the Union men at once took possession of the stand, and several speeches were made, the most strong of which, was an account of the treatment of our prisoners by the rebels, by a sergeant in the 88th regiment, whose name we could not learn. Thus the meeting ended. Its resolutions like its body were an unfinished production. We are informed that in the Committee no less than three sets were introduced—one rabidly treasonable, one moderate, and the other tolerably loyal—the first set was rejected at once; the other two were finally patched into a report, which is more remarkable for what it don't say than what it does. It denounces arbitrary arrests military usurpations, and denounces the arrest of Vallandigham, but it don't denounce the rebels, it don't denounce the war, it don't denounce opposition to the conscription act, and it don't denounce the repudiation of the interest in the public debt, nor it don't demand that the interest shall be hard. It is a queer medley. There was disloyal feeling in it and enough of it, but it didn't get to say what it wanted to, or do what it came for. As the excursion trains were leaving in the evening, these butternuts fired at the houses on the Terre Haute Railroad. They fired at the Soldiers's Home, filled with disabled and broken-down soldiers. The bullets fell so thick and fast that those outside of the houses were compelled to take refuge behind the house on the Lafayette road. They fired upon Camp Carrington. Luckily, the soldiers were nearly all absent, and only one person was slightly wounded. On the Peru, Central, Cincinnati and Bellfontaine roads they fired at the houses, and several persons barely escaped death. One ball passed between the head of a woman, sitting in her front yard, and the head of her little baby, whom she was holding in her arms, just grazing the temple of the child. By this time Gen. Hascall had a section of artillery planted near the roads, near the corporation line, and brought the four latter trains to be sent back to the depot, where a heavy guard was thrown around each train, and these cowardly rascals were compelled to disgorge about 1,500 pistols, mostly revolvers, and a large number of knives, which were taken possession of by Gen. Hascall.

Last night a large Union meeting was held in front of the Bates' House. Speeches were made by Col. Colborn, Col. Dick Ryan, and Mr. Hall. They denounced the speakers who had that day disgraced themselves, the State and nation, in the most unmeasured terms, all of which was received with immense applause.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 21, 1863.

Considerable misapprehension exists among enrolling officers who enrolled last year under orders of the war department, in relation to their pay for that service. All accounts of enrolling officers were sent by Adjutant General Fuller to the Adjutant General of the United States at Washington, as directed by orders of the War Department.

Governor Yates, in February, while in Washington, called the attention of the Department to the subject, asking early adjustment and payments of the accounts, and was assured that prompt attention should be given, and payment made as soon as possible. Payment has not yet been ordered, so far as State authorities are advised.

Some leading Democrats have been in the city to sound the Republicans as to the meeting of the Legislature. A number of the leading Democrats profess not to care whether there is a meeting. The old claim men all want a meeting. Many new claims are also being gotten up by agents, with the intention of bringing a Republican pressure in favor of a meeting. Republicans generally do not want a meeting.

The Treasurer will probably be served with a mandamus to morrow.

Thos. T. Magee has been appointed Surgeon of the 51st regiment, vice Weeks, resigned; Wm. Elliott, 1st Assistant Surgeon of the 51st regiment, vice Magee, promoted; Seneca Pheneon, Surgeon of the 42d regiment, vice Fitch, resigned; Samuel H. Rogers, Quartermaster of the 60th regiment, vice Crouch, resigned; Chas. C. Rodmore, 2d Assistant Surgeon of the 107th regiment; Orlando W. Nawall, 2d Assistant Surgeon of the 55th regiment, vice Smith, promoted; Josiah L. Wilcox, 1st Assistant Surgeon of the 11th cavalry, vice Stratton, promoted; Charles Orvis appointed 1st Assistant Surgeon of the 2d cavalry.

About eighty of the rebel prisoners who have been confined at Camp Butler left on the cars yesterday, on their way South to be exchanged. Only three or four remain in the hospital at the present time, and they are anxious to take the oath. Every one of them [illegible] South to redeem the same [illegible] severe, and if we do [illegible] shortly, much injury will be done to the growing wheat.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, May 21, 1863.

A fire in Lake street, this morning, destroyed property to the amount of $2,000.

About 10 o'clock this a. m., a mob of thirty or forty Irish women of the third ward, armed with clubs, attacked a city directory canvasser, mistaking him for an enrolling officer. The canvasser succeeded in making his escape with slight injuries by jumping into a buggy, but not until his papers had been taken from him and destroyed.

This is a second outrage of this character which has been perpetrated within a week past, and it is feared that still greater difficulties will occur, unless this spirit of mob violence is speedily and effectively checked.

The proprietors of the *See Bote*, a German secesh organ, were called before the Provost Marshal yesterday, to answer for some treasonable sentiment in a recent issue. After promising that the offense should not be repeated, they were released.

The Union League in the Key Stone State.

PITTSBURG, May 21.—The Union League meetings in the State of Pennsylvania have been very active within the past few days. Meetings have been held in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Washington, Cannonsburg, and other places, addressed by Judge Shannon, who has recently returned from the East. The order has received many accessions from Democrats who sympathize with the Judge in loyalty to the Union.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Contradictory Reports via Murfreesboro.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 21, 1863.

By arrival of the naval dispatch boat this afternoon we have news from the fleet to Saturday night. A gentleman directly from Grant's headquarters says a severe battle is yet anticipated before Vicksburg is ours. He thinks the army will march by the rear of Vicksburg to Haines' Bluff. That place once in our possession, we will have a direct and certain line of communication for supplies and reinforcements, besides there are a number of transports up the Yazoo, now in rebel hands, which it is much desired shall be captured.

The dispatch boat met reinforcements going down. It is thought no more supplies will be brought up from Grand Gulf, on account of the distance to march and the great number of men necessary to be sent as escort. The army now has eight days' rations and the country is not altogether destitute of forage.

On the march from Raymond to Jackson a train of sixty-five cars was captured, loaded with corn meal and bacon. It is a remarkable fact that no deserters have come into our lines for several days. This is thought by some to indicate that that place is evacuated.

The Tuscumbia is completely repaired. The "hogchains" were taken from the Indianola and put on her.

There was a skirmish near Memphis on Tuesday. I have no particulars.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MURFREESBORO, May 21, 1863.

There are reports in circulation from information brought by our own sources, and also from intimations in rebel papers, that our forces have been driven back from Jackson to Port Gibson, and that the rebel forces under Johnston again possess the line of the railroad between Jackson and Vicksburg.

The rebel sheets fairly throb with exultation in recounting the movements of forces from all parts of the South to reinforce Johnston.

Another set of reports put an entirely different face upon matters. According to these latter, Grant has beaten Johnston, and has taken possession of the railroad bridge over the Big Black River, the most important in that section of country.

Joe Johnson's reinforcements are not supposed to number over five or six thousand.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 21, 1863.

Sixteen rebels from Marmaduke's command, who recently intercepted the mail from Lebanon to Marshfield, and stole its contents, which, fortunately, were not very valuable. They then made their way Northward, to join guerilla bands.

Small parties of bushwhackers are infesting almost all the roads between Sedalia and Springfield; and the reports from North Missouri are to the same effect.

A large number of rebels, suspected of belonging to bushwhackers, have been arrested near Lexington. The bushwhacking demonstrations in Jackson county, are reported the command of Quantrel.

It is denied that Josiah *alias* Sy Gordon is back north of the river. He is an old guerilla captain.

The uniform reports of the threatening attitude assumed by the rebels in the interior is exciting close attention.

The radical Emancipationists are running for delegates to the State Convention in all the districts where there are vacancies, with the most flattering hopes of success.

Gen. McNeil arrived in this city, this morning, from Cape Girardeau. He is still suffering from the wound he received a few days ago, though able to walk about. The ball entered near the crest of the hip bone, and ranging downwards, imbedded itself in the muscles of the thigh, and it is feared that the presence of the ball in the limb may prevent a perfect cure from being effected.

Col. Lagrange, of the 1st Wisconsin regiment, commands at Cape Girardeau during Gen. McNeil's absence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Pushing Forward the Draft.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1863.

Orders have been received from the Provost Marshal General's Office to be prepared for making a draft immediately on completion of the enrollment. The hope is now expressed that the draft may be made before the first of July. The President has been so much engrossed as to be unable to give a formal audience to the Committee from the negro meeting, praying for suitable protection for negro soldiers against the treatment threatened in rebel proclamations, and sanctioned in the rebel Congress. It is not believed, however, that the interests of justice are likely to suffer in his hands. Prominent members of the Administration give assurances of Mr. Lincoln's fixed intention to resort to the sternest retaliatory policy to compel equal security for negro prisoners in rebel hands, with that of our white soldiers.

The administration has received notice that the State authorities of Indiana may be compelled to appeal to it for funds to carry on the State Government, the late Copperhead Legislature having left them without appropriation. Answer is understood to have been given that in the present crisis any interruption or embarrassment of duties of its officers will be regarded as a calamity, to be prevented at any expense or hazard.

The first installment of $20,000 has been sent to the Commission now in session in Minnesota, to award damages from the late Sioux war, to be paid in sums not over $200 to any sufferer.

The Richmond papers are still exercised about the terrible violation of Vallandigham's constitutional rights.

The English Vice-Consul at Richmond has been made Consul at Mobile. He is accredited to Lincoln—not Jeff. Davis—greatly to the grief and rage of rebeldom.

The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday admits in a leading article the serious danger of Vicksburg now, and of Richmond in case another attempt to capture it be made.

An order of the War Department is just issued containing the following: By direction, sentence published against Sergeant Chas. Braffet, 5th Ohio cavalry, in General Orders No. 76, from Headquarters, District of West Tennessee, is commuted from death by being shot, to imprisonment for three months, from this day.

It having been shown by satisfactory evidence that Major Nathan Earlywine, 4th Indiana volunteer cavalry, was guilty of converting to his own private use two mules belonging to the United States, the President directs that he shall be, and he is hereby, dismissed the service.

Senator Ben. Eggleston, of Cincinnati, is here looking after National Banks to be established in Cincinnati.

The Navy Department has issued the following General order:

Surgeons, paymasters, naval constructors, chief engineers, chaplains, professors of mathematics, passed assistant surgeons, assistant naval constructors, second assistant engineers, third assistant engineers, clerks, carpenters and sailmakers, are to be regarded as staff officers, and all chief officers of the service as line officers. The relative rank between the officers of these two classes is to be as follows:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant surgeons to rank with masters. Passed assistant surgeons to rank with lieutenants.

Surgeons to rank with lieutenant commanders for the first five years after promotion; after the first five years with commanders, and after fifteen years' date of commission, to rank with captains.

Surgeon of the fleet to rank with captain.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant paymasters to rank with masters. Paymasters to rank with lieutenant commanders for the first five years after promotion; after the first five years with commanders, and after fifteen years' date of commission, to rank with captains.

Fleet paymaster to rank with captain.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Third assistant engineers to rank with midshipmen.

Second assistant engineers to rank with ensigns.

First assistant engineers to rank with masters.

Chief engineers to rank with lieutenant commanders for the first five years after promotion; after the first five years with commanders, and after fifteen years' date of commission, to rank with captains.

Fleet engineer to rank with captain.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

Assistant naval constructors to rank with masters.

Naval constructors of less than twelve years standing to rank with lieutenant-commanders; of more than twelve years with commanders; and of more than twenty years with captains.

CHAPLAINS AND PROFESSORS OF MATHEMATICS.

Chaplains and professors of mathematics of more than twelve years' standing in their respective grades to rank with commanders.

Chaplains and professors of mathematics of less than twelve years' with lieutenant commanders.

SECRETARIES.

Secretaries with lieutenants.

CLERKS.

Clerks with midshipmen.

CARPENTERS AND SAILMAKERS.

Carpenters and sailmakers with gunners.

STAFF GRADES.

The fleet captain to be called the "chief of the staff," and to take precedence of the staff officers of every grade.

Chiefs of bureau of the staff corps to rank with commodores, and to take precedence of each other according to their dates of commission as surgeons, paymasters, naval constructors and engineers, and not according to date of appointment as fleet officer, or chief of bureau.

First staff officers to take precedence of executive officers.

All executive officers to have authority and precedence over all other staff officers, next to the commander, while on board the vessel, or at the station to which they are attached.

In processions on shore, on courts martial, summary courts, courts of inquiry, boards of survey, and all other boards, line and staff officers will take precedence, according to relative rank.

Temporary leaves of absence from station to ship, and reports of return, will be obtained from and made to the commander or executive officer, as the staff officer may be senior or junior in rank to the executive officer, the latter being notified in the former case.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 21, 1863.

Intimate personal friends of Vallandigham state that he is still confined on board the gun boat Exchange which lies out in the stream opposite the city and on the same authority it is stated the President has changed the sentence of the Court Martial from confinement in Fort Warren to transportation through our lines. He leaves to-morrow for the South.

The outrageous proceedings of the Democracy of Indiana, at Indianapolis, as reported in our papers this morning, creates a good deal of comment on the part of our citizens, almost irrespective of party.

The fact that over fifteen hundred revolvers, besides any number of knives, were taken from the crowd previous to their departure, shows what they were prepared for, had they not been intimidated by the large military force on duty.

THE GREAT UNION MEETING AT CLEVELAND.

Large Gathering of the People.

BRIEF BUT POINTED RESOLUTIONS.

Speeches by Hon. Montgomery Blair—John A. Bingham—James H. Lane—Gen. S. F. Cary—David Paul Brown, and Others.

Letters from Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Charles Sumner and Carey A. Trimble.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 21st.]

CLEVELAND, May 20, 1863.

The Union Convention here to-day was all that the most sanguine anticipated, at this season of the year. At an early hour every avenue was thronged with people pouring in from the country, while every train on the various railroads was crowded. No estimate approaching accuracy of the number can well be made, but the attendance was sufficiently large to require two stands, which were erected in the public square, and then the voice of none of the speakers was strong enough to reach those in the outer circles of the audiences. A better class of citizens, I venture to say, never formed any similar assemblage in this country. They were the intelligent, industrious, well-to-do, the bone and sinew, of which Americans have so often proudly boasted to foreign Governments. They were not of those given to drunkenness and profanity, but such as make the land of steady habits. There was no boisterousness, but a subdued enthusiasm, such as no disaster could crush out. Every face wore a cheerful look, which was pleasantly in keeping with the sunshine above and smiling nature around. They manifested, by applauding strong war sentiments, their unswerving patriotism, and from this faith in the right and devotion to the cause of the Union with freedom, the Administration must derive great encouragement. There was some disappointment at the absence of Gens. Butler and Fremont, but this soon disappeared.

Among the distinguished men from abroad were Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. John A. Bingham, Hon. James H. Lane, David Paul Brown, Hon. James M. Ashley, Hon. Joseph H. Barrett, Hon. Green Adams, Judge Edmonds, Judge Bond, of Maryland, Hon. Owen Lovejoy, and Gen. S. F. Carey.

Judge R. T. Spaulding, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided at the first stand. He read letters from Hon. Chas. Sumner, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and Hon. Carey A. Trimble, and a few brief resolutions that had been agreed upon. The resolution proposing the Tortugas for all Vallandighamites was very loudly applauded.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That "The Union, it must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That we will stand by and support the Administration and its measures with unfaltering determination, until the rebellion be crushed and the integrity of the nation be restored.

Resolved, That we look with pride upon our citizen soldiers, who are the hope of the nation and the bulwark of its liberties.

Resolved, That we approve of the "Dry Tortugas" as a summer resort for all sympathizers with treason.

ADDITIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the sentence of the Military Court in the case of the traitor Vallandigham, ought to be executed to the letter, not only so, but we invoke the vengeance of the law upon all that class of citizens who give aid and comfort to the open enemies of the Republic by casting reproach upon the cause which has led our gallant sons to the battle-field.

SPEECH OF HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.

Hon Montgomery Blair was the first speaker from the main stand. The principal part of his speech was devoted to a brief review of the history and progress of Slavery in this country; the removal of which he advocated by emancipation. He said the President had for nearly eighteen months tried to overthrow the rebellion by moderate measures, but was at last compelled to adopt a different policy. He issued the emancipation proclamation reluctantly, because he moved slowly, and because when that step was once taken, it was never to be recalled. It was a measure final and absolute. He thought Mr. Lincoln could ask the verdict of the country on his wisdom and disinterested patriotism.

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM.

Hon. John A. Bingham followed Mr. Blair in a speech full of that burning eloquence and polished rhetoric, which has given him such a wide reputation. Judge from his opening sentence, which was this: "I hail you to-day, fellow-citizens, as the representatives of the great reserve of the people who are to determine, by the bayonet and the ballot, by war and by law, the greatest conflict of the 19th century; the greatest conflict, if you consider the numbers engaged; the greatest conflict, if you consider the interests imperilled. The issue which to-day is the subject of consideration in this council of the people, is whether the Republic, the child of the earth's old age, the refuge of afflicted nations, shall live or perish."

He indorsed Gen. Burnside when he said that the two parties in this conflict are to be designated as patriots and traitors. Why are there two parties? The answer was found in the influence of Slavery, which led to the slaveholders' conspiracy to destroy the Government. Then followed a brilliant eulogy of the hardy sons of toil and the dignity of free labor. In the course of his speech he remarked: "The question is asked by some, whether we intend to subjugate the men of the South. Certainly we intend to subjugate them, unless they submit to the Government. A traitor has no right to live on this planet. He who lifts up his hand against the ark of the covenant, should suffer death. Good government is necessary to the security of the nation, of the households, and of the people, and those who strike against it should die. Why, then, do we talk about the necessity of maintaining the stability of the country, when the security of our homes are dependent on it?" He said there was need of discussing the matter, for that man who needed to be argued with on the question, could have neither heart nor head in sympathy with the country, and should imitate to the letter the example of his prototype, Judas Iscariot, and go and hang himself.

SPEECH OF JAMES H. LANE.

In the afternoon, Hon. James H. Lane, of Kansas, was the first speaker, and made his best speech. He immediately enchained the crowd, whose applause constantly interrupted him, so thoroughly did he strike home to the heart of the Western Reserve. Every Copperhead must have quailed under the killing blows he dealt them; but his speech was too good to spoil by a mere description.

VARIOUS SPEECHES.

Speeches were made by Gen. Carey, Hon. James W. Ashley, Judge Bond and Mr. Waters, which will be noticed more fully to-morrow. Gen. Carey was particularly successful—the audience calling him out repeatedly. He and Bond and Waters spoke from the second stand.

SPEECH OF DAVID PAUL BROWN.

David Paul Brown, the eminent orator of Philadelphia, was the next speaker, and the last of the forenoon session. He was fervid in his patriotism, declaring that all he had and was, depended upon the preservation of the Republic. Such was his personal interest in the case that, as the lawyers would say, he was unfit to sit in judgment upon it, and he asked the assembly to be his judge. Now are you to prosecute this struggle? he asked. You are to do it, as is said in bad Latin, *ad pugnandum*. You are to assail or oppose any man who, by word or deed, opposes your country. There are the open and daring traitors of the South, and those in your midst who pour into your ears the leprous distillment that is more poisonous than the frank and more manly treason of the rebels. While I condemn the traitors, I must confess there is some lingering drop of pity for them in their mistaken course; but what shall be said of him who bites the hand that feeds him? Erecting himself in the very center of the community, serpent like, he hisses at the Government that gives him protection. He is the copperhead, and unlike the rebel rattlesnake, he gives no rattle of danger before he strikes.

The meeting broke up at an early hour in the afternoon amid great enthusiasm. The effect has been glorious for the Union cause.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter from Charles Sumner was received:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—It will not be in my power to take part in the generous meeting which will assemble at Cleveland; but I pray you to accept my thanks for the cordial invitation with which you have honored me. If it was my privilege on that occasion, I should urge upon my fellow citizens everywhere the duty of unity for the sake of freedom, and freedom for the sake of unity. The two cannot be separated. The two are naturally dependent. Let the people continue united and freedom will surely prevail. Let freedom prevail and the people can never cease to be united. With such a course there is but one side and but one duty. Whoever is for the unity of the Republic must be for freedom, and whoever is for freedom must be for the unity of the Republic. It is vain to think that one can be advanced without the other. Whoever is against one is against the other, and whoever is lukewarm for the one is lukewarm for the other. We must be fervid and strong in both. This is not the time for doubt and hesitation. He must act at once and continually, so that the Republic may be saved, while Slavery, like Satan, is beaten down under our feet; and this will be done. Believe me, gentlemen,

Very faithfully yours,
CHAS. SUMNER.

LETTER FROM DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

"ALBANY, May 15, 1863.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have only time to say, in answer to your kind invitation to address the great meeting of loyal citizens at Cleveland on the 20th, that imperative official and professional engagements will not permit me to accept it. It is much to my regret, for I am anxious to commune with the patriots of the great West. But God speed you and the cause. Rebellion is reeling, and its miserable accomplices and dupes are quivering; so, let us give it 'a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether,' and the way is at sea, and the rattlesnake and its mate will be harmless.

"Truly yours, "D. S. DICKINSON."

LETTER FROM CAREY A. TRIMBLE.

CHILLICOTHE, May 18, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: You will pardon this late acknowledgement of the receipt of your very kind invitation to attend a mass meeting of the Union men in the city of Cleveland on the 20th instant. I had hoped, until now, to be able to join you on that occasion, and do exceedingly regret the occurrence of causes that must deprive me of the pleasure.

The gratification of again greeting old acquaintances and friends, would have been greatly enhanced by this high and noble purpose which brought us together. The union of loyal men for the sake of the Union; the renewal of their pledges to God and to each other to stand by the Government of their fathers, and by word and deed to cheer their brave soldier-brethren in the field, who are pouring their all for its protection and defense, must be an occasion of deep interest and inspiriting to every patriotic heart. I am sorry that I cannot be there.

There is both need and encouragement for such meetings. A healthy reaction in public sentiment is rapidly taking place. The light of truth is breaking through the flimsy disguises that have concealed the real purposes of peace demagogues and rebel sympathizers. The great mass of the people are fast learning to appreciate their danger. Their hearts and minds are awakening to the vast interests that are involved in the mighty contest in which we are engaged, and slowly, but surely, they rally to support the President, the Government, the army, the navy, and *all* the people, are reaching the inevitable conclusion that this unprovoked and terribly wicked slaveholder's rebellion can only be successfully and permanently crushed by "finally" and effectually "eradicating" its cause. We are making progress. Hope brightens the future. Humanity, right and justice must triumph, if only true to ourselves, God will not permit to fail the good experiment of man's capacity for self-government which our fathers inaugurated.

In one grand league, then, let all true men unite, to speak and write, and work and fight, until our bright inheritance of free government is again placed, without spot or stain, upon the rock of permanent and abiding peace.

Ardently desiring the success of your meeting, and tendering to you, personally, my acknowledgments for the kind terms of your invitation, I remain yours, C. A. TRIMBLE.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North America.

FARTHER POINT, May 21.—The steamer North American, from Liverpool on the 7th, via Londonderry the 8th, arrived off this point, en route to Quebec, to-day.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

Political news is unimportant. In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston defended the course of Mr. Christie, the British Minister at Brasil, and repudiated the attacks upon him by Gen. Webb, the American Minister.

The race for the Chester cup was won by Sir J. H. Hawley's Asteroid; Hoddington was second and Gardner third.

FRANCE.—Bourse, on the 6th, was dull and lower. Rentes 69f 70c.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning *Post* says there is every reason to suppose the Russians, if invited, will submit to a conference on Poland. Napoleon is said to have received assurances from the Czar on this point.

Religious Intelligence.

PEORIA, May 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, O. S., of the United States, met at 11 o'clock to-day, in the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and was opened by a sermon by Rev. Chas. C. Beatty, D. D., after which Rev. John H. Morrison, D. D., of Indiana, was elected Moderator, and Rev. D. Knox, D. D., of Erie, Pa., Clerk.

The New Canadian Ministry.

TORONTO, May 19.—The *Globe* to-day says the new Canadian Ministry, just formed, will advocate the renewal, for a fixed term of years, of the American Reciprocity Act, the inter-colonial railway section to be dropped.

Fire in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Ten or twelve frame houses, occupied by twenty families, at the corner of Clark and Cutler streets, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $10,000.

Women's National Loyal League.

Numerous and cheering responses to the call for a meeting of the loyal women of the country were received from all the Free States. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and resulted in the formation of a "Women's National Loyal League," on the basis of the following pledge:

We, women of the Republic, assembled in New York, this 14th day of May, hereby pledge ourselves loyal to Justice and Humanity, and to the Government, so far as it makes the war for freedom.

The work of the League is to "educate the Nation into the idea of a true Christian Republic." It adopted addresses to the President, the soldiers and the women, which, together with the report of the meeting, it proposes to publish and circulate among the people at home, the soldiers in the field, and the freedmen in the South and West.

To do this requires money. Women of the city who wish to join or aid the League are invited to sign the pledge and make their contributions at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute, which will be open from this date on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of every week, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m.

Women at a distance may send their names and contributions by letter to Susan B. Anthony, Secretary Women's National Loyal League, No. 20 Cooper Union, New York.

New Advertisements.

NINE HUNDRED PER ANNUM.—We have property for $9,000, yielding Nine Hundred Dollars per Annum. Apply at once. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 11 Dearborn street.

TO MACHINISTS AND PATENT AGENTS.—Roberts Patent Tap [illegible] Territory for sale on the most liberal terms. [illegible] WM. S. HADLEY, [illegible] Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio.

FOR SUPERIOR CITY AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. The new and fast Low Pressure Side Wheel Steamer, SEA BIRD, CAPTAIN DOUGALL, LEAVES MONDAY, MAY 25th, at 7 O'CLOCK P. M. A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Foot of South Lasalle street.

GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS.—For Buffalo, touching at all points on Lake Michigan and through to Buffalo [illegible] Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. The splendid low-pressure, fast-sailing, upper-cabin steamer WATER WITCH, CAPTAIN BYRON, Will leave her dock, foot of North Lasalle street, on Saturday, May 23d, at 7 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, apply to A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Office foot of South Lasalle street.

PEOPLE'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS. For Buffalo and all Way Ports, Will leave Dock, foot of North Lasalle st., EVERY EVENING, at 7 O'CLOCK, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED,) FOR BUFFALO And all Intermediate Ports. These Boats are NEW AND SUPERBLY FINISHED and have all the modern accommodations for Passengers. L. BRAINLEY, Ticket Agent, Office No. 1 North Wells st. Post Office Box 230.

REMOVAL.—The Grocery and Provision Store of S. P. Austin, lately carried on at 77 State street, has been removed to [illegible] street, near Adams, where he will be happy to see all his old customers, and as many new ones that may favor him with a call.

NOTICE TO EX MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO MERCANTILE BATTERY. You are requested to meet this (Friday) Evening, at the rooms of the Mercantile Association, cor. of Lake and State streets, at 7½ o'clock.

BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the members of the Board of Trade, will be held on Thursday Evening, 21st inst., at 7 o'clock, to act upon a proposed Amendment to the Charter. A full attendance is solicited. JNO. F. BEATY, Sec'y.

MATRIMONIAL.—Two young soldiers, members of Co. B, 3d Iowa Infantry, are desirous of forming an epistolary acquaintance with as many young ladies, with a view to matrimony. Address Harry Browning and John Corwin, Co. B, 3d Iowa Infantry, Memphis Tenn.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 8 & 46 DEARBORN STREET. PIANO AT AUCTION. We will sell THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at our Rooms 46 and 48 Dearborn street, one four round corner, full iron frame, 7 OCTAVE PIANO. New and in perfect order. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

EXCISE TAX LAWS, BY CHARLES F. ESTEE, Late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, NOW READY FOR DELIVERY. THE EXCISE TAX LAW, With all the Amendments, together with the Instructions, Blank Forms, Decisions and Regulations of the Commissioner, including those never before published, especially relating to the assessments Of the Income Tax. A most complete, accurate and reliable work, with full marginal notes and references, and a minute Analytical Index, valuable to Assessors, Collectors, Lawyers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Farmers, and in fact, to EVERY TAX PAYER. Also, important for every Library. Compiled by CHARLES F. ESTEE, late Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue. One volume octavo, about 250 pages. [illegible] Sent free of postage on receipt of price. Orders solicited. FITCH, ESTEE & CO., Publishers, No. 5 Park Place, New York.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. We offer at very low prices, a stock of HOARD & SON'S Celebrated Watertown Engines. They are applicable for Mechanics or Farmers, where power or steam are required, and the BEST THAT ARE MANUFACTURED. We have the Western Agency, and orders for the various sizes will be promptly filled. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 225 LAKE STREET.

THE Western Transportation Co'y, AND WESTERN EXPRESS, 1863. THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers [illegible] with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, Numbering thirty first class, staunch and strong steamers, offer to the shipping public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and property to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of 130 Canal Boats, Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines:

THE WESTERN EXPRESS, Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	R. C. & Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREESTATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK,	MENDOTA,
PLYMOUTH,	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO.

The Detroit Line Daily.

Via North Shore direct, connecting at Buffalo with the New York Central, and Buffalo, New York and Erie Railroads.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	W. T. Co. Steamers.
MISSOURI,	DUNKIRK,
ILLINOIS,	CONCORD,
SAGINAW,	MARY STEWART,
OMAR PASHA.	

Cleveland, Toledo, Sandusky and Green Bay Line.

Central Railroad Steamers.

EQUATOR,	EQUINOX,
ARAXES,	EUPHRATES,
ECLIPSE,	COMET,
ROCKET,	MARQUETTE,
CUYAHOGA,	ORONTES,
FOREST QUEEN.	

For bills of lading and contracts via Canal or Rail road, apply to the following agents: HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. [illegible] [illegible] WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo. CONSIGNEES. JNO. BEAN & CO., Erie, Pa. [illegible] RICHMOND & HANCOCK, Agents, [illegible] J. W. TUTTLE, General Western Agent, No. 1 State street, Chicago.

ELECTRICITY. DR. IRONS [illegible]

XX LOUISVILLE FLOUR. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

GROCERIES

G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, 16 & 18 STATE STREET.

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill., Specialist in the treatment of Old Chronic, Mercurial, Blood and Skin Diseases and Organic Weakness. Cures them without resorting to Mercury, Iodide, Potassii, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla. [illegible] a speedy cure. Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 86 Randolph street. OFFICE OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 8 P. M. All consultations inviolable.

LESTER'S PATENT Heating and Ventilating FURNACE, For Houses, Churches, Halls, &c. This Furnace has now been in use for five years, and is found to do ALL that any FURNACE HAS EVER DONE. It will make More Heat from the Same Amount of Fuel THAN ANY OTHER FURNACE. This is caused by the PATENT WROUGHT IRON TUBULAR RADIATORS and intermediate Pipes, whereby a LARGER RADIATING SURFACE Is obtained. To persons in the country where the ILLINOIS SOFT COAL Is used, I can say I have a Furnace that will work Perfectly with that Kind of Fuel. I have four sizes of Portable Furnaces, and two sizes of Brick Furnaces. I have also a Brick Furnace for wood. [illegible] How to Set a Furnace and Locate the Pipes. [illegible] M. W. LESTER.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS AT PAR for the United States 5-20 Year 6 Per Cent. Bonds, Interest payable May 1st and November 1st IN GOLD. [illegible] $50, $100, $500, $1,000. [illegible] PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers, Cor. Clark and South Water sts, Chicago.

RARE OPPORTUNITIES FOR A "NON-RESIDENT." I Can Dispose of the Following Property: FIRST—$1,500 will buy House No. [illegible] Wabash avenue, [illegible] SECOND—$100 will buy one of HERRING'S No. 1 SAFES, Combination Lock. [illegible] THIRD—$125 will buy a fine, gentle FAMILY HORSE, with Open Wagon and Silver-plated Harness—new. [illegible] FOURTH—I can Loan $2,000 00 for One, two or three years, at 8 per cent., on approved security, in this city. WM. W. STEWART, Agent and Attorney, West Branch P. O.

OFFICE MILITARY COMMANDER, CHICAGO, ILL., May 21, 1863. The following extract from General Orders No. [illegible] [illegible] LEWIS RICHMOND, Ass't Adj. Gen. [illegible] Capt. U. S. A. Military Commander.

KEROSENE GOODS.—The finest assortment of Lamps and Kerosene Goods Of all kinds, West of New York, for sale low for cash, at Lamp and Oil Store, 13 Clark street. GEO. G. POPE.

NAILS. NAILS.—We are selling NAILS, AT

$5.00	$5.25	$5.50	$5.75	$6.25
10's,	8's,	6's,	4's,	3's.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. NO SEA SICKNESS. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN, 22,500 tons burden, will be dispatched [illegible] JAMES WARRACK, [illegible] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

HARDWARE. WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake St., Chicago, Importers and Jobbers of Hardware, Tinners' Stock, "Wheeling" Nails, &c., &c.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, WITH HERRING AND FLOYD'S PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

DEAFNESS. CATARRH, Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Air Passages. DRS. LIGHTHILL, Of 34 Saint Mark's Place, N. Y., HAVE OPENED AN OFFICE IN CHICAGO AT THE TREMONT HOUSE, ROOM 51, WHICH WILL BE UNDER THE SPECIAL CHARGE OF DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL. [illegible] TESTIMONIALS. [illegible] ROBERT CLIVE, Book-Keeper. [illegible] CATARRH CURED. [illegible] F. H. RUSSELL. [illegible]

FROM AUCTION.—We bought at the Great Panic Auction Sales in New York within the past few days, and are now receiving, 600 AUCTION LOTS OF French, English and German, Spring and Summer Dress Goods. [illegible] PARIS DRESS GOODS. [illegible] DOMESTIC GOODS [illegible] 20 and 30 per cent. below prices few days ago. [illegible] W. M. ROSS & CO., Chicago, April 26, 1863.

NEW STYLES OF PAPER HANGINGS AT FAXON'S, 70 LAKE STREET

REMOVAL. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO HAVE REMOVED TO 225 LAKE STREET CORNER OF FRANKLIN.

CHAS. L. NOBLE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, Carbon and Kerosene Oil, 175 LAKE STREET.

IRON AND TIN. 1863. 1863. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO. IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, Copper, Wire, Nails, Glass and Farming Tools Ever offered in this market. WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST AXES IN AMERICA. [illegible] NAYLOR & CO'S CAST STEEL BELLS. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.

HUNTINGTON, WADSWORTH & CO., JOBBERS IN CLOTHING, AND Gents' Furnishing Goods, 34 & 36 LAKE STREET, Corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill. Manufacturers and Jobbers at 85 Devonshire St. Boston, Mass. [illegible]

METAL WAREHOUSE. TIN PLATE, Sheet Iron, TINNERS' STOCK. VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street.

RAKES! RAKES! 12,000 BEST QUALITY OF RAKES [illegible]

CLESSON'S CATARRH CURATIVE. [illegible]

MASONIC NOTICE. Mackey's Masonic Jurisprudence. Price $1.50. Mackey's Lexicon of Freemasonry. Price $2. Rob. Morris' Masonic [illegible] [illegible]

...lly too lenient with offenders like ...rupted until the present time; and now the men who would have hung him, and the other men who would have applauded the act, had he been in opposition to them, are loud in their denunciations of the "tyranny" that sends him out of harm's way. And this they call a "manifestation of their regard for the sacred right of free speech!" Is there not a sickly missionary to the Indians, or a pious minister of the Methodist Church North, that they can hang to console themselves until other game offers?

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

We are not of those who have lent our ear to the rumors that have filled Europe and America with an exposition of Napoleon's intentions in the occupation of Mexico; because we have known that in the conquest and occupation of that country he would have enough to do without taking upon himself a war with the United States for the re-acquisition of Texas and Louisiana, or for the aid and comfort of that piratical thing called the Southern Confederacy. And his ill success in bringing the greasers to acknowledge that they are beaten, to say nothing of the inability of his army to reach the capital, is evidence enough that we were correct. But if the event shall prove that he has really any designs upon this Republic, either to repossess a portion thereof, or to aid in its dismemberment, we take it that he will find in the North a enemy easily overcome. We beg our frightened cotemporaries who are distressing themselves with visions of French battalions in the South as reinforcements for the rebel armies, to dismiss their fears. Napoleon is not a fool.

JUST WHAT THEY MEAN.

If it were true, which it is not, that the arrest and punishment of Vallandigham by the military power, have no precedents in our national history; if it were true, as it is not, that the Government has in this instance been guilty, in its anxiety to save a good cause, of what is tyrannical and oppressive, there is not in the United States an intelligent and truthful man—no not one—who dares say that, in his heart, he believes that Abraham Lincoln, or any man in his Cabinet, has the remotest intention of subverting or substracting from, or destroying or weakening, the liberties of this people. There is no man who dares say—no man, we mean, whose "say" ought to be heeded—that there is the remotest danger, that, when the President's term of office expires, he will not, as his predecessors have done, hand over the insignia and the duties of his place to his successor, without a wish to retain them a day beyond the legally appointed time. There is no man who dares prophecy—no man whose predictions would or ought to be regarded—that, when the war is ended in the preservation of the Union and the dispersion of its enemies, the institutions of freedom that we now cherish as blessings will not be as fully possessed and as warmly cherished as at any time since the Government was established.

The effort of a malignant and treasonable faction to alarm the people by holding up the bugaboo of "military usurpation," of "armed despotism," of "liberties destroyed," is only another manifestation—perhaps more dangerous than usual—of their determination to embarrass and finally to overwhelm and possibly to destroy the Government by which liberty is made possible. We know how insidious their appeals are, how artfully put, and how deadly are their effects. But we know, also, their unavowed object; and we warn the people of the Northwest that it is not one with which they can sympathise, and still be loyal to their country and their God! It is to divide the Union, to aggrandise Human Slavery as the basis of a professedly Christian and Democratic State, and to establish in all legislation that ever-infamous dogma, that Freedom depends upon the accidents of birth, nationality, color, or condition—not upon a right coexistent with the Almighty.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AT HAMBURG.

International exhibitions are great civilizers, as well as great incentives to the inventive genius of the world. They bring the most remote people of the most opposite and strongly marked national characteristics together as brothers upon a common platform, and co-laborers in the common fields of industry, and in the higher intellectual departments of science and art; and there can be no doubt of their beneficent results and influences, in all ways. Certain it is that neither nations nor individuals were designed to live apart, in selfish isolation from their contemporaries; and the more cosmopolitan and generous is our intercourse with the associated communities on this favored planet, the more we become enlarged in our ideas, and the moral attributes of our nature.

Men meeting at these World Fairs soon become liberalized, both in mind and feeling, and those who have thought hitherto that they are the salt, find out their mistake, and get the conceit taken out of them by a phlebotomy which attacks all their veins at once, and leaves them more sound and healthy for the blood-letting.

Until commerce and steam converted every man into a traveler, all the nations of the earth were like so many chained bull-dogs, growling incessantly at one another, regarding their geographical limits with an absurd pride, as if they were the beginning and the end of the world—jealous of foreigners, hostile to all foreign institutions and laws, and making a mock of each other's queer customs and outlandish manners. Since then there has been a greater general civility, a wiser appreciation, and altogether a better understanding amongst the peoples. Commerce, of itself, is a great love-maker between nations, and it is now pretty much accepted as a universal maxim of polity, that it is better for the families of the four terrene quarters to be on friendly, visiting terms, and do a big trade as confederates, than for each to sit moping alone like a surly, snarling, dissatisfied ogre, without reciprocity either of goods or good feelings.

As fosterers, therefore, of large views and kindly dispositions, as encouragers of the mechanic arts, of manufacturing and agricultural products, and all those minor conveniences of domestic life—to say nothing of things beautiful and esthetic—which go to make home beautiful, and the household happy—we hail these international gatherings with a hearty greeting, and sincere good will.

The Hamburg Exhibition, which will open in July next under very brilliant auspices, affords America another chance of showing the world what she can do with her ten fingers guided by the most fertile, inventive brain ever carried in the skull of a Caucasian. That she will justify her reputation in this respect we have no doubt, and confidently predict that in machinery applicable to farm purposes, to mills, factories, and industrial operations of what sort soever, she will carry the prize against all competitors; although, as we know, England is making prodigious efforts to beat her in this department, and ...

...rmany will be greatly ...ow of this labor saving ... notoriously behind in her ... manufacturing ar... most part upo... as of the ... plows ... the primi... Teutons, and has ...ing, reaping, gathering, ... threshing by steam.

...ernor Wright of Indiana, who has been officially appointed to represent American interests in this exhibition, advises that we should make a good display of our farm implements, tools, and devices, for the special benefit of Germany. This is a good feature in the programme, and not at all meant to be taken for Pharisaism.

The West will also contribute its varieties of grain—its poultry, cattle and horses. A Vermont farmer has thirteen sheep which he intends offering in competition with the splendid flocks of Germany—and thinks he can be sure of coming off A No. 1. In various parts of the country the emulative blood is fairly up, and there is good prospect that we shall make a grand show, which will put another laurel upon the brow of the nation.

We are glad to see this enterprise amongst our people. It proves that the war has not swallowed up all other feelings, hopes and aspirations of laudable ambition. Ample space will be afforded for all that is sent to Hamburg on this occasion—the exhibition ground covering over eighty acres. Contributions sent to Messrs. Austin Baldwin & Co., of New York, from any part of the United States, will have the freight paid—without reimbursement—by these gentlemen; and they will also transport them free of cost to Hamburg. Congress has made no appropriation for this purpose, and the funds have been raised by State Governments and private persons.

All consignments must be in New York by the middle of June.

CONGRESSIONAL NEGLECT.

During the last session of Congress this paper repeatedly and with great earnestness called upon the Republican and Union members of that body to lose no time in framing and enacting a law which should make offences like Vallandigham's misdemeanors punishable in the civil courts by fine and imprisonment, to the end that in the strifes that we saw were brewing there might be no necessity for an appeal to the military power—an expedient always of doubtful utility. And a gentleman of our editorial corps spent a week in writing to members of the House and Senate and others in authority, begging that this might be done. But in spite of all our appeals, the matter was neglected; and now we have nothing left but the course that Burnside has pursued; and we are free to confess, that though we can see and appreciate the necessity for action like that to which he is impelled, there is danger in the precedent that he establishes and in the occasion for the unnecessary challenging of the popular opinion in regard to the supremacy of the civil over the military power, even in a time of war.

Statistics from the Census of 1860.

Illinois stood first among the States in the production of wheat and corn, raising nearly fifty per cent. of each more than any other State; first, in grass seed, having nearly three times as much as any other State; second, in the number of acres of improved land, in the number of horses, in the value of slaughtered animals, in the number of miles of railroad, and in the manufacture of agricultural implements; third, in the value of live stock, hay, sorghum, molasses, bituminous coal, and the manufacture of spirituous liquors; and fourth, in population, cash value of farms, value of agricultural implements, milch cows and other cattle, swine, in the production of oats, barley, butter, and flour and meal.

New York is first in population, wealth, number of acres of improved land, cash value of farms, value of farming implements, number of milch cows, value of live stock, production of oats, Irish potatoes, barley, value of orchard products, market garden productions, butter, cheese, hay, hops, maple sugar, beeswax and honey, value of slaughtered animals, manufacture of steam engines, iron founding, printing, manufacture of clothing, lumber, sawed and plained; flour and meal, spirituous liquors, malt liquors, leather, furniture, musical instruments, jewelry and silver ware, salt, soap and candles, and in the total products of manufacturing and mining industry.

Pennsylvania is first in pig-iron, bar and other rolled iron, coal, in the production of rye, cloverseed and buckwheat.

Ohio is first in the number of miles of railroad, number of sheep, production of wool, wine, and silk cocoons.

Massachusetts is first in the density of population, in the increase of population to the square mile, in the fisheries, in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, boots and shoes.

Virginia has the greatest number of slaves, Missouri of swine, and Tennessee of asses and mules, and Kentucky next.

Texas has the greatest area, more than four times as large as that of Illinois, and the greatest number of cattle.

Tobacco is raised in many States, but out of four hundred and twenty-nine million pounds, the whole production, Kentucky raises one hundred and twenty-three millions, and Virginia one hundred and eight millions.

The whole production of rice is one hundred and eighty-seven million pounds—of which South Carolina raises one hundred and nineteen millions, and Georgia fifty-two millions.

Mississippi raised the most cotton, Alabama next, Louisiana third, and Georgia fourth. These four States raised seven-tenths of the whole amount.

The value of the annual product of the manufacturing and mining industry for the whole United States, for the year ending June 1, 1860, nineteen hundred millions of dollars; of which, the rebel States produced only one hundred and forty five millions, being less than one thirteenth of the whole amount. The total annual value of agricultural products is not given, and nothing is said about the profits of commerce and transportation. The annual increase in wealth, above consumption, is about one thousand millions a year; and the annual increase in population is over one million, not one-fourth of either of which was in the rebel States. If the war continues indefinitely, we shall still gain rapidly in population and wealth; while production must be greatly curtailed in rebeldom by the blockade, by its being the theatre of the war, its worthless currency, and its being compelled to make efforts so disproportioned to its power.

Our Loss at Fredericksburg.

The New York *Times*, of the 19th, says the official statement of the killed and wounded at the recent battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville foots up as follows:

Killed—officers	151
" Enlisted men	1,352
Wounded—officers	694
" Enlisted men	8,884
Total	11,080

The verified returns of the missing will not exceed 2,500, which would make the complete list of killed, wounded, and missing not far from 13,500, corresponding with Burnside's loss at the Fredericksburg fight.

☞ Gen. Butler, when relieved of his command at New Orleans, turned over to Gen. Banks nearly four thousand more troops than he started with from New York. He filled his old regiments with Louisianians, and raised a number of new regiments of blacks. Gen. Banks, following the example of his predecessor, and having recently come into possession of a large and populous district of Louisiana, is trying Gen. Butler's plan of reinforcing himself, and is at work raising a whole division of African soldiers. The material is abundant, and there is no doubt as to his success. Hundreds of plantations within his lines swarm with able-bodied negroes, and he proposes to use them. In this way he will relieve himself of any necessity of employing white soldiers to guard against insurrectionary operations, being convinced that the best way to prevent the much-apprehended outbreaks by the blacks, is to subject them to the restraints of military discipline.

☞ It is asserted by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* that Pegram's men, during their recent raid into Kentucky, entered the Masonic Lodge at Bryantsville, and appropriated everything that could be carried away to their own use. The jewels did not escape them, while the carpet was cut up into blankets. They left the Bible, as that was of no use to them.

GRANT'S ARMY.

THE BATTLE OF THOMPSON'S HILLS.

Bravery of the Mercantile Battery.

THE POST TAKEN BY CARR'S DIVISION.

The Killed and Wounded.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

ROCKY SPRINGS, May 8, 1863.

THE BATTLE OF THOMPSON'S HILLS

In my account of the battle of Thompson's Hills, I was unable to speak particularly of the part taken by the Union army in the forenoon of the first of May, because I did not arrive on the battle-field until nearly noon. I am happy to supply this hiatus with the account of Brig. Gen. Carr, who had the advance of McClernand's corps, and was actively engaged on the extreme right, from which an intelligent idea can be gained of our movements, and the part taken by the different regiments comprising the division.

THE MERCANTILE BATTERY.

It will gratify the friends of the Mercantile Battery to know that they performed a distinguished part in the late battle, firing over fifty rounds at the enemy. Fortunately, they were unhurt. Not a man was killed or wounded. The members are in good spirits and anxious again to meet the enemy. They will give an excellent account of the Mercantile Battery. It is attached to the reserve division of Gen. A. J. Smith, and is at present three miles north of Rocky Springs. The two batteries, A and B, are with Gen. Sherman's army corps, expected here this evening.

THE BATTLE AND THE PART TAKEN BY CARR'S DIVISION.

HEADQUARTERS 14TH DIVISION, May 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 32.—I desire to congratulate the officers and soldiers of this division on the brilliant and successful manner in which they performed their duty in the different conflicts of the late battle near Port Gibson.

At the end of a tiresome night's march, the 2d brigade, under Col. Stone (being in advance,) came upon the enemy at 1 o'clock in the morning, reported in a strong position with artillery; it was immediately formed into line and Capt. Griffith's 1st Iowa battery, with the assistance of the pieces of Klauss's 1st Indiana battery, fought him for an hour, and finally, at 3 o'clock drove him from his position, when we lay down to take our first rest since 5 o'clock of the preceding morning.

At half-past six we renewed the conflict. The two batteries made terrible havoc with the enemy. The 1st brigade, under Brig. Gen. Benton, was deployed in the ravines and underbrush on the right, and advanced gallantly to flank the enemy, and take his guns. When they engaged him on the right, the second brigade engaged him on the left. The 12th division was advanced to their support, and with a rush the enemy was routed from his position.

The 18th Indiana, Col. H. D. Washburn, had the distinguished honor of capturing a regimental flag, on which was inscribed the names of four battle fields; and, with the 99th Illinois, Col. G. W. K. Bailey, and some of the 34th and 46th Indiana, of capturing two of the enemy's guns. This success was the result of the splendid fighting of the whole division which provided the opportunity.

After the enemy took up his new position, the 2d brigade was very severely engaged on the left of our line for a long time, and behaved with distinguished gallantry. It subsequently took up a position across the valley in the timber, very near the enemy, where two regiments, the 21st and 23d Iowa, remained till after dark.

The 1st brigade went to the relief of Gen. McGinnis' brigade, and the 8th Indiana distinguished itself by driving the enemy from a strong position, and taking it for themselves.

Coming from Missouri, where you had endured great hardships during the last winter, you were honored by being placed at the head of the grand army of the Mississippi, and you have proved yourselves well worthy of that honor.

You have encountered and defeated the same men against whom we have so long contended in Missouri and Arkansas, and you have added another wreath to those you won at Blackwater, Blackwell's Station, Fredericktown, Pea Ridge, Round Hill, Hartville, Haine's Bluff, and Post of Arkansas, and I am sure you will go on with your glorious achievements until the demon of rebellion shall be destroyed and our land shall once more rejoice in the blessings of peace and prosperity.

While we mourn our fallen comrades, we cannot forget that they have offered up their lives for the noblest of purposes—that of preserving to their country a government at once free and stable, which shall give, in conjunction with the largest liberty to the citizen, the greatest security for his life and property.

To their friends and to our wounded comrades we tender our sympathies, and hope that time and the thought of what they suffer for will sooth their pain and sorrow.

The loss of the 1st brigade was: Killed, 28; wounded, 143. That of the 2d brigade was: Killed, 15; wounded, 79. Total in the division, 265. This comprises only those placed *hors du combat*. Stragglers are not reported.

When all have done their duty, it is invidious to make distinctions, but the conduct of some individuals seems to merit special mention, even at the risk of leaving out deserving men whose names have not been reported to me. These shall receive their due credit as soon as I am informed of their merits.

Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton distinguished himself in daring gallantry and good management during the whole battle. Indiana continues to be glorified in her sons.

Col. C. S. Harris, 11th Wisconsin, though he had been obliged to give up the command of his brigade on account of illness, was on the field and shared the dangers.

Col. W. M. Stone, 22d Iowa, who succeeded to the command of the 2d brigade, took his place with the extreme advance guard, at night, during the advance upon the enemy, exposed himself freely and exerted himself so much that he became completely exhausted in the afternoon, and was compelled to relinquish his command to to Col. Samuel Merill, 21st Iowa, for above an hour. By his bravery and admirable management of his brigade he reflects new honor on his noble State.

Capt. G. S. Marshall, A. A. G. 1st brigade, and Capt. L. H. Whittlesey, 11th Wisconsin, A. A. A. G. 2d brigade, distinguished themselves during the whole battle, and exposed themselves freely.

The regiments and batteries all showed great gallantry, and their commanders good management. The list is as follows:

8th Indiana, Col. David Shunk.
18th Indiana, H. D. Washburn.
33d Illinois, C. E. Lippincott.
99th Illinois, G. W. K. Bailey.
1st Indiana Battery, Capt. Klaus.
11th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. C. A. Wood.
21st Iowa, Col. Samuel Merrill (first in battle and one of the last to leave the field. Col. M. received a contusion from a shell.)
22d Iowa, Major Joseph B. Atherton.
23d Iowa, Lieut. Col. S. S. Glasgow, (with his gallant commander behaved admirably.)
1st Iowa Battery, Capt. H. H. Griffiths.

Major Thomas J. Brady commanded the skirmish of the 1st brigade.

Private Noah Havens, co H, 18th Indiana, made a reconnoissance within the enemies lines during the night.

Major L. H. Patten with four companies of the 33d Illinois infantry, engaged the enemy on the left in the morning, holding him in check until the arrival of Osterhaus division.

Capt. Charles, co H, 18th Indiana, was the first man to jump upon the enemies guns.

Lieut. D. E. Adams, Adjutant 18th Indiana passed twice through the hottest of the enemies fire to conduct reinforcements.

Private Amos Noyle, co K, 18th Indiana, captured the color bearer with flag, bearing inscriptions of our batteries.

Capt. F. C. Dinsmore, 99th Illinois, seized one of the enemies howitzers, turned it and fired at him his own charges.

Lieut. Col. Dunlap, 21st Iowa, commanded the skirmishers, and Major Van Anda of the same regiment, commanded the supports of the howitzers in advance of the 2d brigade.

Co. B, 21st Iowa, Capt. Crooke, received the first fire of the rebel pickets, and returned it with great coolness.

Sergt. Kinet, co E, 21st Iowa, captured a rebel orderly carrying dispatches.

Sergt. Wm. H. Lobert, 1st Iowa battery, who was mentioned for gallantry and good conduct at Pea Ridge, was (with his piece) on advance guard during the night march, and behaved with the greatest coolness and spirit. He was seriously wounded.

To the medical staff we are all under the deepest obligations.

Rarely have troops in battle the good fortune to be provided with such an abundance of professional skill, administrative ability, patient care and industry.

(Here follows their names which we omit for want of space.)

The following named officers were wounded:

Capt. Judson B. Tyler, co A, 18th Indiana, severely.
First Lieut. Joseph Hutchinson, co D, 18th Indiana, slightly.
First Lieut. D. S. Place, co G, 18th Indiana, severely.
First Lieut. J. W. Way, 8th Indiana, slightly.
Second Lieut. A. O. Neff, 8th Indiana, slightly.
Lieut. Col. Dunlap, 21st Iowa, in foot.
Lieut. D. P. Ballard, co. A, 22d Iowa, slightly.
Lieut. D. J. Davis, Adjutant 22d Iowa, slightly.
Lieut. Webb Henderson, 22d Iowa, severely.
Lieut. John Francisco, 22d Iowa, severely.
Lieut. W. M. Decamp, 22d Iowa, severely.

To my staff too much praise cannot be given. They exposed themselves freely, going into the thickest of the fight, and displayed the greatest coolness and good judgment. Maj. S. J. Berry had his horse killed under him. Capt. E. McPhail, 3d Illinois cavalry, volunteered to act as my orderly during the battle, and displayed great activity and fearlessness.

In conclusion I would say that you have done valuable service to your country. Your friends at home will be proud of your achievements, and I expect when you again meet traitors in arms, you will give as good an account as you did on the battle field near Port Gibson, Miss.

Official: E. A. CARR, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

C. H. DYER, A. A. G.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED 2D BRIGADE, CARR'S DIVISION.

I have heretofore sent you the names of all the killed and wounded in every brigade, except the second of Carr's Division, and all in Osterhaus' Division. I understand that those of the latter division have been sent you by Gen. Osterhaus himself. The friends of the unfortunate sufferers will properly appreciate this attention so unusual on the part of Generals in the army. I give you below, then, the list in the 2d brigade of Carr's Division, which closes the gloomy record for the late battle. May the next battle be less fruitful of human agony.

21ST IOWA.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Lieut. Col. Dunlap, C. E. George, H; C. D. Hewitt, B; E. H. Cunningham, D; Charles Rial, B; Daniel Stilling, A. E. Storey, W. J. Comstock, John Lusby, Sebil Breton, Robert Strain, Isaac Hughes, F; Ed. Muncey, G; John Van Euren, H. Total 17.

Missing—John Love, I, C. Thompson, A. Total 2.

1ST IOWA BATTERY.

W. H. Liebert and four others, slightly wounded. Total 5.

22D IOWA.

Killed—Calvin Johnson, A; J. J. Webb, C; C. C. Batterville, D; Mortimer Goss, E; W. H. Cannell, F; Henry Burns, K. Total 6.

Wounded—[illegible] A; G. W. Smiley, A; [illegible] A; W. Bissel, B; [illegible] B; Wm McLaughlin, B; Wm Musgrove, C; Wm. Woodward, C; James O. Biennis, [illegible] D; Capt Wm E. Henry, E; Marshall Craig, E; Geo. T. Cavener, F; A. A. Brown, F; Wm. Frank, F; D. H. Skidmore, F; E. A. Jensen, F; N W Hyatt, H; Frank Howard, H; Peter Corbin, I; Jacob Noth, I; Albert Smith, K; James Hoyle, K; Harris Hubbard, K; David Inman, K. Total, 37.

11TH WISCONSIN.

Killed—Fred. Stephens, A; F. U. Harrison—2.

Wounded—Saml. Fowler, A; Gideon Rice, A; ...

H. C. Leland, C; Philip Orter, D; R. S. Davis, E; Sam. C. Kirkpatrick, F; Thomas Smith, E; Cyrus Butler, D; Wm. Bradley, F; G. W. Kingsley, F; Michael Porter, F; T. W. Hunt, F; Andrew Bible, F; S. R. Rice, H; Thomas Edward, H; Horace Sheldon, H; Merrit H. Day, I; Samuel H. Parker, I; R. Wilcox, C. Total 30.

23D IOWA.

Killed—David F. Robinson, B; John Whittington, H. Total 2.

Wounded—S. S. Garrison, E (since dead); Adj't D. J. Davis; Lieut. Webb Henderson, H; Lieut. John Francisco, K; Lieut. Wm. M. DeCamp, G; Thomas Harper, B; George Remley, F; J. J. Moore, D; J. L. Childs, C; Wm. Franklin, B; M. J. L. Pardee, G; Mensel Zikal, K; Alex. Eike, H. Total, 13.

RECAPITULATION.

Regiments.	Killed.	W'nd'd.	M's'g.	Total.
23d Iowa	2	13	..	15
11th Wisconsin	2	29	..	31
22d Iowa	6	27	..	33
1st Iowa Battery	..	5	..	5
21st Iowa	..	17	2	19
Totals	10	91	2	103

Since the above was written, we have received marching orders. We leave for Utica in an hour. BOD.

FRUIT CULTURE IN COOK COUNTY.

Prospects of Fruit Trees.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF PRODUCTS.

Interesting Letter from a Fruit-Grower.

By the request of the Hon. Isaac Newton, Chief of the United States Bureau of Agriculture, to the Chicago Historical Society, an effort has been made by that Society to secure authentic accounts of the extent of the cultivation of fruits in Cook county. Although a subject of inquiry belonging more appropriately to other institutions, the labor has been cheerfully undertaken; and twelve of the twenty-eight towns have made their returns. We regret they could not have been complete, and we hope that effort may yet be made to render them so.

Although—some one hundred and eighty years ago—European explorers predicted that the southerly shores of Lake Michigan would be one of the finest fruit-growing regions of the world, especially of the grape, the actual results, so far, have been meagre, indeed. Is the fault in our soil and climatic disadvantages, or is it in ourselves, not yet comprehending the conditions on which success may be assured?

The returns, given below, may seem inconsiderable, compared with the achievements of older communities. But let us not forget that all our towns are newly settled, and that fruit is a luxury, which must yield to sterner necessities. A beginning has been made. May we not mark it just as it is; and perhaps one day—years hence—it may be curious to look back, and see what was at first attempted amidst every disadvantage.

Of Grape Culture, the returns are so few as not to be fully tabulated. In a word, we have, substantially, no vineyards in Cook county. A few vines are found, in private gardens, in every town. Evanston reports three acres of vines—two acres of two years growth, and one acre of 1862. New Trier reports three acres of vines—one acre of four years growth, two acres of three years, and one acre of two years—but none of 1862. This is all reported. So much, so far, for the grape in Cook county—surely a poor return. (We omitted to add, that Schaumberg returns a half acre in grapes.) Alas! for the spirit of European prophecy! May we ask again, "Is the real fault in generous, exuberant, kind nature, or in ourselves?" It should be stated that one town only (Lemont) reports the yield of grapes to the acre, namely, one thousand pounds.

Perhaps a key may be found to the failure in grapes, as in other important fruit crops. It is, in a word, here: We have had no good, experimental nurseries—no generous, intelligent, public spirited men to start such nurseries, on any adequate scale—studying our climate, trying experiments, verifying old theories here, and establishing new and just theories, based on our own experience. Of the twelve towns reported, Leyden, Elk Grove and Hanover report one nursery each; Evanston and Jefferson report, two. The rest report none. Nearly all of these are chiefly for the apple, not exclusively. So we have few experiments, and without such, what can be hoped? Even those nurseries started are new, and without prolonged experience. They may yet achieve important results.

But this is not all. One reporter (Mr. Arnold, of Rich) writes: "There are large quantities of fruit trees bought every year. If Eastern nursery-men had not swindled us, there would have been twice as many trees in the township as there are now. But now we buy only trees from Western nurseries. There were about sixteen hundred sold here this spring (1863)." Mr. Arnold here reveals an important truth, worthy to be noted, "*Eastern nurseries for the East; Western nurseries for the West.*" Give us our own nursery-men, our own nurseries, our own selections of trees already acclimated and tested. It is full time to remember that nature has her own laws here, as elsewhere; and it is for us, and not for those of other climatic meridians, to study and solve them. "Nurseries for the West, and for Cook county," is our great need.

It will be noted in the tables below, that the peach fall below all fruits, in the returns of the several towns. According to the uniform reports, the peach, for the past eight or nine years, has been a total failure. Elk Grove, by Messrs. Allen & Curtis, reports a good crop of peaches nine years ago. It has failed everywhere since. The same gentlemen, with those of other towns, report a promising crop for 1863—this coming year. So there is yet hope. We are not told what experiments have been made of varieties, stopping their growth early in fall, of littering trees after the frost is well in, to keep back the spring growth, of training peaches on trellises (a practice common in the South of France and elsewhere, producing the finest peaches.) In a word, that luscious fruit, the peach, falling often in New England and elsewhere, which demands the wisest and best care of the most vigilant and experienced, has proved, for the past few years, a failure in Cook county. Shall we, for that reason, give it up, and forever relinquish one of the most delicate and healthful of fruits? Let us try again.

Of the general culture of fruit in Cook county, given below, the report is certainly encouraging. It is the beginning, indeed. But it is a commencement honorable to the county. The apple leads, the pear promises well, the plum falters (but why, when we have native stocks to graft?) The quince is small in statistics, when it ought to be largely cultivated for dwarf trees. Cherries follow next in number to the apple—a fruit needing special attention, especially as the intense solar rays in our region damage it, demanding a low branching and a proper selection of stocks and varieties suited to our climate. The report of small fruits, as strawberries, &c., is certainly encouraging. For profit and certainty of crops in this climate, there is no discouragement to culture. The sole question is—and a question for experienced nurserymen to determine—what varieties and modes of culture are best adapted to this county?

We have presumed to introduce, with these extensive remarks, the following tables. They will speak for themselves. We would close by entreating that *larger and better nurseries* may be established in Cook county. It is our first and greatest need. In 1862, we visited the city of Burlington, in Iowa, and were struck with its charming fruit gardens, filled with beautiful and flourishing fruit trees, laden with fruit. In a ride in the environs, with a friend, he stopped to show us a "nursery farm" so extensive, tasteful and prolific, that we had no wonder, afterwards, that the citizens of Burlington could surround their dwellings with the luxury and beauty of splendid and prolific fruit trees. That city is renowned for its grapes. May we not yet see, in Chicago and Cook county, successful enterprises in fruit culture and ample "nurseries," in wise and practiced hands, which will secure to us, as to other cities, and at reasonable cost, abundant supplies of those precious and attractive fruits, which nature never denies to those who study and obey her laws, and assiduously court her favors.

TABLE OF FRUIT CULTURE IN COOK CO.

TOWNS.	Acres in Fruit Trees.	No. Fruit Trees, nurseries excl.	No. of Apple Trees.	Pear Trees.
Barrington	1,440	10,508	8,640	228
Elk Grove	230	10,840	10,000	105
Evanston	90	6,428	3,998	1,115
Hanover	450	15,000	12,000	300
Jefferson	385	8,110	6,000	108
Lemont	300	12,000	10,000	100
Leyden	200	5,800	2,500	500
New Trier	150	15,000	13,000	1,000
Palos	200	10,000	8,300	....
Proviso	200	5,300	3,500	400
Rich	200	6,653	6,091	86
Schaumberg	40	2,500	1,750	130

TOWNS.	No. Peach Trees.	No. Plum Trees.	No. Quince Trees.	No. Cherry Trees.	No. of acres in Small Fruits.
Barrington	500	105	25	1,008	....
Elk Grove	200	100	40	2,000	2
Evanston	565	853	42	730	15
Hanover	100	....	....	2,700	5
Jefferson	440	280	5	982	10
Lemont	280	10,000*	50	2,000	1
Leyden	500	200	100	2,000	6
New Trier	800	800	....	400	50
Palos	....	....	....	....	10
Proviso	400	200	25	600	8
Rich	100	20	....	850	....
Schaumberg	200	100	100	800	15

NO. OF BUSHELS RAISED ANNUALLY.

TOWNS.	Apples.	Pears.	Peaches.	Plums.	Cherries.	Small Fruits.
Barrington	4,320	..	..	..	135	200
Elk Grove	4,000	40	..	..	....	300
Evanston	...	14	few	..	....	1,057
Hanover	2,000	50	..	..	50	100
Jefferson	5,000	..	..	..	....	200
Lemont	1,000	25	..	500	20	....
Leyden	5,000	100	..	300	100	200
New Trier	200	20	..	2	20	108
Palos	400	..	..	..	100	....
Proviso	1,000	10	..	4	60	100
Rich	100	..	..	..	....	....
Schaumberg	300	25	..	20	60	100

VARIETIES OF GRAPES CULTIVATED.

Barrington—Isabella, Catawba, Delaware, Pennsylvania Fox, Connecticut Fox, Diana, &c. Deemed best—Pennsylvania Fox, Isabella, Catawba, Delaware.

Elk Grove—Isabella, Catawba. Not tested.

Evanston—Isabella, Concord, Delaware, Diana, &c. Deemed best—Isabella, Concord.

Hanover—Isabella, Catawba, Clinton. All ripen well.

Jefferson—Isabella. "Grapes an experiment."

Lemont—Isabella, Catawba, Hamburg. "All bad." "No mildew."

Leyden—Clinton, Catawba, Isabella. Deemed best—Clinton, Isabella.

New Trier—Isabella, Catawba. Deemed best—Isabella.

Rich—Isabella, deemed best.

Schaumberg—Isabella, Catawba, Concord, Diana, Isabella, Canadian Madeira.

NOTE.—The large number of plum trees reported from Lemont probably includes the wild native stocks. Such, it is well known, abound, and may yet be turned to good account in the Western plum culture. It may be added that "Cuts" reported (where applies, and we omit) from ... "little trees until five years ago."

It is an interesting fact, in connection with the above tables, that there are seven large nurseries in the county, containing 109,[illegible] acres, upon which are grown 3,300 trees and 3,157 grapevines.

It is proper to add, that for the interesting returns exhibited above, the public is indebted to the intelligent and faithful attention of the following citizens: Barrington, M. B. McIntosh; Elk Grove, J. M. Allen and M. S. Curtis; Evanston, Prof. H. Bannister; Hanover, Jarvis Smith; Jefferson, R. J. Edbrooke; Lemont, F. F. Miner; Leyden, George Dunlap; New Trier, M. Gormley; Palos, W. Reed; Proviso, S. Pensoyer; Rich, M. Arnold and J. Rich; Schaumberg, Henry Schirding.

The following letter received from Lemont is so comprehensive, full and suggestive, that it well deserves to be put on the record of "fruit culture in Cook county," and will be read with general interest.

"There are only four sections of prairie in this fractional town—the rest, Barrens, lying along the feeder and river, avoided by early settlers, but now occupied by natives of "Canalien," and a few Germans, settling out small orchards.

As early as 1838 or '9 a few seedling apples were set. I was here in 1834. They did well. The inferior trees have been grafted. About that time the practice of root-grafting came in vogue. From trees set here I obtained scions for seedlings, and watched the trees from which I obtained them, anxious to see the fruit. My scions mostly came in bearing the third year. A few root-grafts bore; some broke off at the ground; the rest died in 1855-6, without fruiting, though they were large. I stated these facts in the *Prairie Farmer*. Others gave the same testimony; but it was hard to convince nurserymen that, sitting by the fire, in the raw weather of February and March, chatting with their wives and sweethearts, whittling root-grafts, packing them in boxes with dirt in the cellar, and setting them out some fine day, was not a good way to make a tree.

As every portion of a tree has its peculiar function, so the neck where it springs from the seed, the point of vitality, the seat of life, where existence starts and stops, is compact and double the weight and strength of any other portion, to endure the strain from winds, sudden freezing when wet, and bark bursting. It seems to give something analogous to the fattening capacity in animals. For without it the tree grows, but does not bear. A piece of root and branch, both light and porous, is a poor substitute. But the hard winter closed the argument, and I should not mention it, but for the fear the settlers in our Western Territories may be imposed upon as we have been. Another difficulty was the attempt to transfer the good fruits of other sections, instead of originating from seeds, as others have done, fruits adapted to our soil and climate, propagating from choice specimens. Although the best cherries East have not succeeded here, we have some here far better than the "skin and bone," as the old Kentish Pie-cherry is contemptuously termed; and I hope to send some specimens originating here the present summer for your inspection.

Peaches were nearly all killed in 1855—fruit buds since winter killed, till now (1863) they are in blossom. Plums are destroyed by the curculio, except the wild, which bear three years in five. These exist in great variety—some small, red, and astringent; others large, light colored, and pleasant. Only a few of the best are used in plentiful years.

In stating that fruit-culture compares favorably, as to profit, with other field crops, many things are to be considered. The earth deteriorates rapidly when exposed naked, nothing growing to collect carbon from the atmosphere. It bakes, runs together, and suffers by abrasion. Soils are made by the growth and decay of vegetation; and when shaded by plants, are protected from drouth; and are made permeable to air by the growth and decay of roots. The air is the great storehouse of vegetable nutrition, and what we have growing to make collections from is like capital in trade—the more we have, the more we obtain. With trees, we have, besides the fruit, the accumulating value of the timber; avoid the annual expense of seed, and cultivation, and labor, when highest in price. By shading the earth and absorbing the rays of the sun, they moderate drouth and check strong winds. They are a protection of animals from the sun and cold winds, and better stock can be raised on a given area, with a good supply of trees, than without it.

F. F. MINER.

LEMONT, Cook county, May 4, 1863.

P. S.—I had almost forgotten the Pears. They were hard to get early. Some sprouts and and root-grafts, which I manufactured and got from the nursery, were worthless. I set about thirty in 1852, seedlings. I grafted them. I have Bartletts and Flemish Beauty. Graft high; leave seedling long limbs to test the kind. Some were wanting affinity with the grafts. They are strong growers. One is 24 feet high, 21 inches round, three feet high from the ground; gentlemen in Athens say the fruit on several is nearly equal to the Bartlett."

EXCITING NIGHT AT THE OPERA IN NEW ORLEANS.

Hail Columbia Demanded and Played—The American Flag Displayed.

[From the New Orleans Era, 8th.]

The performance at the Opera House last night were attended by an unusually large audience. The boxes were filled with fashionably dressed and beautiful ladies, while other portions of the house were crowded with gentlemen, a large number of whom were gold lace, brass buttons and shoulder straps. Everything was quiet for the first hour, and the fair singers as they appeared, warbled and disappeared, were applauded to the echo.

Suddenly, while everything was still, there arose a demand from all parts of the house for "Hail Columbia," and at the same moment at least twenty flags were displayed in different parts of the building. The demand for the national air increased in force and earnestness, and after some little delay the musicians returned to the stage, took their places, and were hailed with loud cheers. They struck up the fine old tune and the audience showed their delight in a most enthusiastic manner. The air finished, three cheers were given as the players retired, flags and handkerchiefs were waved, and a large star spangled banner was thrown forth from one of the galleries and received with cheers. The excitement then subsided, in fact completely calmed down, and all was again quiet. Many ladies and some gentlemen left during the slight disturbance, and others were preparing to take their departure, but seeing that all danger was over, again took their seats and concluded to see the performance out.

Two of the performers advanced to the front of the stage and sang a duet, which was received with marks of pleasure, but as they retired, some half dozen voices called for the Star Spangled Banner. The call was not at first received with favor, and there was a pause for a few moments; then there was another and more general call for Yankee Doodle. At this point, Dr. Dostie rose in the parquette and said: "Gentlemen, we have achieved a victory, and I hope there will be order, and that the concert will be allowed to continue. They have responded to our demand freely, and in the proper spirit, and we should be content with the victory we have gained, and allow the performance to proceed." The Doctor was interrupted by the Mayor, Capt. Miller, who stood up in his box and said: "Doctor, that will do. Sit down. I will see that we have order. The national airs have been played, and there is no good reason for any further disturbance. Ladies and gentlemen, keep your seats. The concert will proceed, and no further interruption will be allowed." The Mayor's voice was drowned in cries of "Yankee Doodle!" "Give us Yankee Doodle!" And the confusion and noise grew wild and loud. His Honor stood his ground, and said they could not have the air, as there was no one to play it. There were cries of "he is a traitor!" "Put him down!" "It is such men as him that has made the South what it is," and other equally wild remarks. The Mayor said he would have no riot there—that he had a sufficient police force in the house to preserve order, and he was determined to use that force if necessary. The officers of the army mostly sided with the Mayor, and one of them—a Lieutenant of Zouaves—walked around the circle, and approaching a young man who was waving a flag, seized it and jerked it out of his hand. This brought the heaviest imprecations and denunciations down upon him, but he did not appear to pay much attention to the cries of "traitor," "secessionist," and "copperhead," that were raised as he walked back again and took his place among a group of brother officers that were near the Mayor. But we cannot describe the excitement at this point—it had reached its climax, and there was a stormy time. Many bitter words passed between Dr. Dostie and other gentlemen in the parquette, and the officers in the boxes and the Mayor. The former crying out that they were traitors and copperheads, and the latter saying, "before you call us traitors, put on a uniform and fight for your country. We have fought for the Union, and are perhaps as good patriots as you." The desultory war of words, however, was brought to a close by Dr. Dostie exclaiming: "Let every Union man leave the house—the Copperheads can remain." He was answered by cheers, and there was a general movement for the doors. The Doctor and his friends having all left, the audience was considerably reduced. The mayor remained for a long time, but as the audience one by one began to leave, and there did not appear to be any disposition on the part of the performers to continue the concert, it was determined by the few who had remained to evacuate the building. The Mayor and Col. Hopkins, Chief of Police, were the last to leave the house, which they withdrew from after the entire audience had retired, and the crowd in the streets around the Opera House had dispersed.

A few moments before the Mayor left, a party of gentlemen bore out the flags which had been unfurled in the building, and as they passed out of the entrance gave three cheers for Gen. Banks and somebody else, and three groans for some one whose name we did not catch.

There was a heavy police force present and a guard of soldiers, and the Chief, and Lieut. Miller were exerting their best efforts to preserve order without making it necessary to resort to force, and we are happy to say that, with the assistance of the Mayor, they fully succeeded.

Thus ended "the night at the new Opera House" which has given another historic event in the chronicles of New Orleans.

We could not help recurring (our memory would take us back) to a scene of somewhat similar character which occurred in this same stately and magnificent edifice more than two years ago. It was on the night of the 24th of December, 1860. South Carolina had seceded, but Louisiana was still in the Union, and a majority of the people were loyal to the old flag—yes, a majority of those present in the Opera House—when the following scene, described in the New Orleans *Bee* of that date, was enacted. We quote from the *Bee* of the 24th of December, 1860:

EXPRESSION OF POPULAR SENTIMENT AT THE OPERA.—On Saturday evening the pelican flag of independent Louisiana was unfurled in the Opera House, previous to the rising of the curtain, and the audience received it with three cheers, and then three more for South Carolina. At the end of the third act of Charles VI, Genibrel was called upon for the Marseillaise, and gave it in fine style, supported by the entire troupe in the chorus. This called forth great enthusiasm and applause from the audience, and after the conclusion of the opera, Gen. W. E. Miles made a brief eloquent speech, which was well received.

There was but one arrest made last evening, but we did not learn the name or position of the party.

PERSONAL.

—Thomas M. Campbell, condemned to death as a spy in Kentucky, is a grandson of Governor Metcalf, and was a volunteer in the Mexican war at the age of sixteen.

—Gen. Butterfield has been superseded by Gen. Van Alen, as Hooker's chief of staff. Butterfield was set aside for attempting to send stock-jobbing messages from Falmouth to New York. So says report.

—The papers announce that "Jesse D. Bright is about to make a tour through Europe." He could not better please the people of the North than to go to Europe and stay there. Also his friend Jeff Davis.

—It may be well to state for the information of the Copperhead editors generally who are calling for the impeachment of Judge Leavitt, who recently decided the Vallandigham *habeas corpus* case at Cincinnati, that he was appointed to his position as Circuit Judge by Gen. Jackson, and that he was never anything but a Democrat.

—The Bloomington *Pantagraph* says that Dr. Munsell, of that city, has been appointed by the Secretary of War, one of the visitors to West Point for the present year, for the State of Illinois. Last year Judge Davis held the same position.

MINOR WAR ITEMS.

The United States side-wheel double-bowed steamer Wyalusing was launched at Philadelphia on the 12th inst. She is one of the twenty-seven double-enders ordered for the navy, and is the seventeenth of the number now afloat. She is two hundred and forty feet long, and will carry a battery of ten guns—two 100-pound rifled Parrotts on pivots, and four 9-inch Dahlgren shell guns, and four 24-pound howitzers. She will also attain a fair rate of speed, and will be fitted up immediately for sea service.

A NEW WAR TURTLE.—Mr. Boyd Elliott, late editor of the *Scientific American*, has invented a plan for a vessel, which he calls a war turtle. It is claimed for it that, compared with the Monitors, it is very simple in its construction, and is estimated not to cost one-half as much; is built of iron, and intended to carry four guns. Like a turtle, though of the "hard shell class," it is designed to move conveniently in any direction, or to all points of the compass. It furnishes, also, all the advantages of a revolving turret without the expensive machinery now required for it, and capable of being built more firmly.

OLD CORONATION INSPIRES THE SOLDIERS.—As the 44th Massachusetts Regiment were marching to battle recently, when quite wearied, and some of the men falling out of the ranks by the way, the noble old tune "Coronation" was started with the well known words, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," and the effect is said to have been electric. The good old tune rose upon wings from the lips of the soldiers, and flew up and down the extensive column with such vigor and zest, that the troops sprang along the road with roused and elastic spirits. The effect thus produced was not transient, but lasting. The song for the conference meeting and the song for the army.

—One who has conversed with many of the soldiers who were engaged in the late battle on the Rappahannock, says that he has not seen one who considers himself, his regiment, or the army defeated.

—The Utica *Herald* suggests the erection of a county monument, to bear the name of every soldier from the county who has fallen or may fall in this war for the Union, as a fitting recognition of departed valor, and an incentive to noble deeds on the part of others.

—"Minions of despotism" is the title applied to the brave soldiers of our army by Vallandigham, upon whom the Democratic press is expending so much sympathy.

—A Washington dispatch to the N. Y. *Commercial* says: Two important cavalry raids have been planned and are now in process of execution. Of course we can give no clue to their strength or direction, other than to say that they are a part of the general plan which is being prepared for new operations against Richmond.

REBEL FALSEHOODS.—A Washington correspondent says, in reference to the statement of the Richmond press, that Lee's troops captured fifty cannon from us at Chancellorsville, that the official report of Captain Flagler, chief ordnance officer, shows that in the whole series of engagements we lost but eight guns and captured nine. It is also positively known that we made the largest capture of prisoners.

NO TROOPS FOR CANADA.—The St. Catherines (C. W.) *Post* says it has the best authority for denying that additional troops are on their way to Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN RICHMOND.—On the 15th instant a fire broke out in Richmond which destroyed the Grenshaw woollen factory and part of the Tredegar Iron Works. The *Sentinel* of the 16th says, in regard to the losses at the iron works:

"A portion of the machine and blacksmith shops, and also one of the buildings in which gun carriages were finished, were also destroyed. The fire also consumed a large number of old patterns; but the gun patterns were saved, together with the new building for casting and the machinery for boring heavy guns, and this operation will be resumed in a few weeks. It is gratifying to know further that the rolling mill and spike factory, as well as the foundries for casting shot, shell and car wheels, and all the ordnance on hand were saved."

—The Pittsburg *Chronicle* says a movement has been inaugurated by some of the coal diggers and pit owners in that vicinity, which, it is feared, may lead to serious results. A large number of the men employed in our coal pits are aliens, and the works along Saw Mill Run form no exception to the rule. Last week a movement was started, having for its object the expulsion from the works of all those who had not either become citizens or taken out their first papers. The movement was at first confined to a single pit, but it soon became general, and it is said that work is partially suspended at several pits, because of a determination to keep all aliens out.

TWO PERSONS KILLED.—A terrible and fatal accident occurred near Schodack Landing, on the Boston Railroad, yesterday. Dr. Robert Squire, accompanied by his daughter, was crossing the track in his carriage, when the Express train struck the carriage, instantly killing the Doctor and his little daughter who was with him.—*Albany Journal.*

Pennsylvania Soldiers and the Copperheads.

A letter from Reading, Pennsylvania, of May 14, says:

The Union League, Mayor, City Council and county officers have been making preparations to receive the 128th Pennsylvania Regiment on their return from the war. The President of the Common Council appointed J. Glancy Jones, Ancona, and Albright, who is chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, as a committee. These appointments gave great dissatisfaction, and the Union League and citizens passed resolutions denouncing the selection as an outrage, and refusing to join in the reception unless these objectionable names were withdrawn. A committee of twelve citizens went to Harrisburg to consult with the regiment. The result was a request that the League would proceed with their arrangements, as the soldiers have decided to be received by the League in preference to the Councils, so long as the objectionable names are allowed to remain. The soldiers are reported to express strong indignation against the copperheads, and are preparing a banner inscribed "Down with all Copperheads."

Vallandigham.

The Baltimore *American*, speaking of the reported sentence of Vallandigham to the Dry Tortugas, says:

Had he, at the time he made his appearance on the balcony of the Eutaw House, in this city, to aid his sile leader, John C. Breckinridge, in preaching treason, kept on his way with the latter into the rebel camp, there is no doubt that many a life worth a thousand of his own would have been saved—many a deluded man have been now true to his country, who, under his teachings, has gone astray to suffer. Why the Government did not long ago lay a heavy hand upon the impudent mouther of treason, will always be a marvel, since hundreds of better men have paid the penalty of their folly and wickedness; but better late than never, and tardily as it has moved in this case, its action will have a salutary effect in deterring others of the same class from making themselves obnoxious to the penalties against treason and its affinities. The arch-traitor and demagogue may, however, after all, congratulate himself. He has fared much better, most undoubtedly, than he would have done had he fallen into the hands of the brave fellows in the camps, or had he even ventured, on a memorable occasion, to spout treason here.

☞ "Capt. Hatch," late Copperhead Mayor of Cincinnati, is trying to swindle that city out of $6,650, which he claims as due to him as fees for issuing that number of licenses from his office. Nothing stands between him and the money but an Ordinance which provides that the Mayor shall receive $5,000 per annum, and no other fee, emolument or perquisite whatever. This "Capt. Hatch" is one of the most utter scamps located within the borders of Cincinnati. During his administration as Mayor, that city was continually disgraced by his conduct. At one time, while drunk, in a lager beer garden, he assaulted a citizen, got badly whipped, and then he had the citizen arrested, brought before one of his minions, and heavily fined for whipping the Mayor. He deserves a position inside the rebel lines.

PRESENTATION.—The privates and non-commissioned officers of the 14th Illinois volunteers, stationed at Memphis, on the 11th inst. presented their brigade commander, Gen. Veatch, with a splendid sword and pair of spurs, valued at about $300. The presentation speech was made by Sergeant A. Worcester, of Whitehall, in this State, and the General made an elegant and fitting response. The whole performance was of a deeply interesting, and, we may add, novel character. It is nearly the only instance on record where the privates of a single regiment have thus testified their confidence in their brigade commander.

☞ It is said that the Empress of Russia, like several of her predecessors of unenviable fame, is at the head of all that is illiberal and retrograde in Russian policy. She is the sister of the King of Prussia, and governs him as entirely as she does her husband, dictating the Russian dispatches to the King, and their answers at the same time. She is a woman of unbounded energy and ambition, and is employed from morning till night, either in writing with her own hand, or in dictating the imperial decrees and dispatches.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—The town of Marshfield, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, at the late judicial election gave 252 votes for the Copperhead candidate for Supreme Judge, and not a single vote for the Union candidate. This town of Marshfield has not sent a man to the Union army.

☞ The Cincinnati *Gazette* denies the report that Gen. Burnside has been at Washington in consultation with the Administration. It states that Gen. Burnside has not been to Washington since he entered on his duties in the Department of the Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

"IT SHOULD BE PUT UP IN THE HANDS OF EVERY YOUNG MAN IN THE UNITED STATES, AS AN EXAMPLE AND AN ENCOURAGEMENT."

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☞ For sale by every Bookseller in the country, or sent by mail, free, on receipt of price.

☞ Agents wanted in every town in the United States for the sale of this book.

II.

CHAPLAIN FULLER:
Being a Life Sketch of a New England Clergyman and an Army Chaplain.

Rev. Arthur B. Fuller, it is generally well known, was a brother of the celebrated Margaret Fuller (Countess Ossoli.)

This volume gives an interesting biographical sketch of the Chaplain, from his early youth to his death, at the attack on Fredericksburg; but its main interest to the public generally will, of course, be in the graphic picture of CAMP and FIELD LIFE which it presents.

The narrative of the remarkable duel between the Merrimac and Monitor is the only full account in print from the pen of an actual eye-witness of the whole affair.

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Common Prayer for Christian Worship, by the celebrated Rev. James Martineau, of England, Cloth $1.00, Morocco $1.25.

☞ Any of the above books sent by mail, free, on receipt of price.

MASONIC.—There will be a special Communication of Oriental Lodge No. 33, F. & A. M., at the Masonic Temple, this (FRIDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on Third Degree. H. G. CHASE, Secretary.

THE HON. F. A. EASTMAN will, at the request of the Chicago Working Mens' Association, address the citizens of Chicago on Saturday evening, at the hour of 8 o'clock, at the Hall of the said Association, in Lord's Block, corner of Wells and Randolph streets, on the subject of the Industrial School ... of the State of Illinois. The public in general, and the working men in particular, are invited to attend.
GEORGE SCHNEIDER, LEON STRAUS, ... Committee.
WM. SCHOLZ, Recording Secretary.
Chicago, May 22, 1863.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street, have received a fresh supply of
Gingham and Silk Sun Umbrellas,
GRENADINE VEILS,
RUFFLED AND EMBROIDERED COLLARS
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By AMASA A. REDFIELD, ESQ.
Counselor at Law.

This New Edition of the most popular Tax Book published, is offered with full confidence to the public. It contains the fullest and most minute information connected with every matter affected by the Excise Law. ... All of the latest Regulations and Decisions of the Commissioner are given. General special chapters are devoted to the INCOME TAX.

The publishers invite a comparison of this work with any other, and believe in view of the information therein, it is by far the best and cheapest book yet offered to the public.

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NEW GOODS.—We are receiving a large and choice assortment of
DRESS GOODS
In all the late styles, and in every variety of material. We are enabled to offer our entire stock of DRESS GOODS at a decline of fully
20 per cent. from March Prices.
We have also in stock,
CLOTH AND SILK SACQUES,
AND
MANTLES,
And Materials for the Same,
In great variety. We are selling
SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, LINEN DAMASKS, QUILTS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.,
Also at a
GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.
153 & 155 LAKE STREET.
W. R. WOOD.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF CANAL BOATS AND TUG BOATS.
Custom House, Chicago, May 20, 1863.
Notice is hereby given that the laws requiring Canal Boats and Tug Boats to be enrolled and licensed, and to pay tonnage duty, will be strictly enforced.
LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—All Freight going South of Cairo, must be accompanied with duplicate invoices, with PASSES, (to obtain permits) one to be filed with the Surveyor of the Port, and the other to be attached to the bill of lading, and accompanying the goods. No goods will be received for shipment unless the above is complied with.
ABLE & CO.,
Transfer Agents Illinois Central R. R., Cairo.
Ross, Forsyth, Gen. West'n Ag't.

TWINE & CORDAGE HOUSE.
WOOL TWINE, WOOL SACKS, BURLAPS, &C.
FOUR BUSHEL BURLAP BAGS, AWNINGS,
Made and put up. Bags, &c., made to order.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
205 S. Water, cor. Wells st.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO inform the public that he has opened an establishment for house and sign painting, glazing, paper-hanging and wall coloring. Employing none but experienced hands, and having had great experience, he feels confident that upon trial he will give universal satisfaction. All orders will receive prompt attention by addressing a few lines to P. O. Box 678, or by leaving them personally at 74 East Monroe street, nearly opposite the Post Office. F. X. GOUGEON.

EDWARD WESSON,
NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
Carefully selected for the
WESTERN TRADE.
No. 12 Cortlandt street,
(Opposite the Western Hotel,)
NEW YORK.

LAKE VIEW
WATER CURE.
We can accommodate a few more patients and boarders. Send for Circular. J. WEBSTER ... Box 3314, Chicago, Illinois.

A CARD.—Any one wanting to sell a Lot of from 15 to 18 feet, fronting a good business location, with or without a store or dwelling on it, ... Address with ... "PROPERTY FOR J. F." Post Office Box 881, Chicago.

ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT.—To be sold, the undivided one-half of a NEW WEST ... [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh supply of
FIELD GLASSES.
[illegible]

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL.
Friday and Saturday Evenings,
May 22d and 23d,
And also on Saturday Afternoon, May 23d, at 3 o'clock, for the accommodation of the children of the public schools, BROWNE, GRACE & CO.'S wonderful, magnificent and gigantic
STEREOSCOPIC GEM OF ART!
Visited by the nobility and crowned heads of Europe, and also by the great men of America, including President Lincoln and his Cabinet.
Each view covers six hundred square feet, and there will be exhibited ... An entire change will be presented each evening, consisting of about 150 views ... Doors open at 7½ to commence at 8 o'clock.
GEO. W. BROWN, Business Manager.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.
Benefit of the popular young tragedian
J. WILKES BOOTH,
Who has been nightly received with an enthusiastic and fashionable audience, and will appear this evening as ALFRED EVELYN, in Bulwer's celebrated comedy of MONEY, which may be fairly considered the most successful play of the kind produced in the present age ... the greatest admiration, though "Money" being a hit at the present times.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 22d, the performances will commence with Bulwer's celebrated Comedy of
MONEY,
OR, DUPLICITY EXPOSED, which will be rendered with the following admirable cast, and with the original "club scene" never before acted in this city.
ALFRED EVELYN ... WILKES BOOTH.
The performance will conclude with a
GRAND DANCE ... BY MISS JENNIE HIGHT.
SATURDAY—Schiller's great Tragedy of the Robbers.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AND FAIR,
AT
BRYAN HALL,
On Saturday Evening, 23d Inst.,
For the benefit of the
North Star Mission.
TICKETS ... 25 CENTS
For particulars, see handbills.

ARLINGTON, LEON AND DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.
Opera House, Randolph street, between the Matteson and Sherman Houses.
MONDAY EVENING, May 18th, and every evening during the week. First week of the New Stars, HENRIE MEVILLE, the great Tenor; and HENRY STUART, the Champion Clog Dancer. Look out for your Carpet Bag, Sam Johnson's Terrier, Operatic Bellisario, Doctor Goygen Quick; High Daddy, Lizzie and I, &c. &c. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 o'clock. ... Admission 25 cents. Children under 12 years of age to Matinee only, 15 cents.
R. W. DINGESS, Agent.

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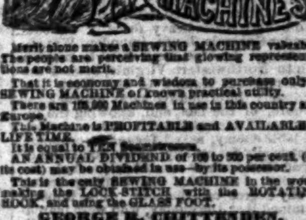

Merit alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only SEWING MACHINES of known practical utility. There are 125,000 Machines in use in this country and Europe.

This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFETIME.

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 300 per cent. (on its cost) may be obtained in use—by its possessor.

This is the only SEWING MACHINE in the world making the LOCK STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, Minnesota and Kansas.
125 Lake street, Chicago.
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The Florence Sewing Machine
MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,
The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot,
With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery.
It has the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which enables the operator, by simply turning the thumb screw, to have the work run to the right or left, to stay any part of a seam, or fasten the ends of seams, without turning the fabric.
[illegible]
AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address
FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO
Post Office Box 2385, Chicago, Ill.
Salesroom, 124 Lake street.

GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street, call the attention of the ladies to their new arrivals of
Parasols and Sun-Umbrellas,
BACK AND SIDE COMBS,
In Jet, Steel and Gilt,
COLLARETTE TIES
FANS, VEILS, &c.
Which will prove well worthy an inspection.
N. B.—A full line of Bradley skirts, THE GENUINE ARTICLE.
78 LAKE STREET.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MILLERS.
THE
PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILL,
IN ALLEGHENY, PA.,
FOR SALE.
The owners of the "PEARL STEAM MILL," being actively engaged in other pursuits, and desiring to make a division of their interests, offer for sale this large and valuable establishment, on terms that must prove advantageous to any party wishing to engage in the milling business.
To persons residing in this vicinity a particular description of the property may be unnecessary, as the Mill is in full and successful operation ... For the information of parties at a distance, a brief description is here given:

SITE.

The Mill occupies a small square of ground in the City of Allegheny, at the corner of Lacock and Darragh streets ... [illegible]

THE MILL.

[illegible]

THE STOREHOUSE

[illegible]

THE SOURCES OF SUPPLIES.

[illegible]
JOHN S. DILWORTH ... R. T. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Or WEBSTER & BAXTER, Chicago, Illinois.

MOSQUITO NETTING
10,000 Pieces
Of above for sale in the following colors:
PINK, BLUE, YELLOW, GREEN, BLACK, WHITE.
By Washburn, Welch & Carr,
... Franklin street, Boston.

BROOM CORN SEED.—I have for sale ... [illegible]

Auction Sales.

WELL KEPT FURNITURE AT AUCTION.
ON FRIDAY, (THIS MORNING) the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 232 Dearborn street, the entire Furniture of S. A. Rana's Res. ... [illegible]
Will be Sold This Day,
[illegible]
N. ALEXANDER, Auct'r.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, 59 Lake street ... [illegible]
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON and ... [illegible]
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 45 & 47 Dearborn street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
BASKETS,
Crockery, Glassware, &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, May 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 45 and 47 Dearborn street, we shall sell a general assortment of
Parlor, Chamber, and Diningroom Furniture,
[illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
45 & 47 DEARBORN street.
Catalogue sale of an Importer's stock of
100 Crates Crockery
And a full assortment of
GLASSWARE,
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, May 28th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms, 45 and 47 Dearborn street, the entire stock of an importer and jobber ... [illegible]
To be sold by the Crate,
Also—81 Crates of White Granite Ware, ... [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—By S. NICKERSON, ... [illegible]
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
To the highest bidder, for cash, ... [illegible]
On Friday, the 22d day of May, 1863,
At 10 o'clock in the forenoon ... [illegible]
Chicago, April 25th, 1863.

GREAT SALE OF
Chicago City Property
AT AUCTION.
The undersigned will offer at Public Auction in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on
Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M.
Some eighteen hundred Lots in the
ORIGINAL TOWN,
AND IN
Wight's, Elston's and Sheffield's Addition to Chicago,
Embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front ... Terms of sale: ... [illegible]
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
Trustee of Chicago Land Co.

AUCTION SALE OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE,
BY
Gore, Willson & Co.
54 LAKE STREET,
Every Tuesday and Thursday,
AT 9 A. M., PROMPT.
And at private sale throughout the week. We assure our stock to be
LARGER, BETTER SELECTED,
AND
OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES
Than by any other House.
Our stock being consigned to us by
MANUFACTURERS,
To whom we make advances,
GIVES US
UNUSUAL FACILITIES
For carrying a LARGE and WELL ASSORTED stock which we offer to the trade at prices ...
MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT.
GORE, WILLSON & CO.,
54 Lake street, Chicago.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.
Government Sale
OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES
AND
BROOD MARES, ETC.
Will be continued daily until further notice,
AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART,
Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets.
COMMENCING EACH MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
AN IMMENSE NUMBER
STILL TO BE DISPOSED OF.
Terms—TREASURY NOTES.
By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M.
E. & W. MORGAN,
Government Auctioneers.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.
Important Notice to the Public.
[illegible]
H. D. COLVIN, Agent.
Chicago, May 15th, 1863.

STUDY YOUR HEALTH AND SAVE YOUR MONEY and buy ... [illegible]

MONEY, MONEY.—One dollar ... [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY ... [illegible]

Special Notices.

IODINE WATER.
IODINE WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, ... [illegible]
Prof. R. H. Parker, Prof. J. G. ... [illegible]
DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
... Broadway, N. Y.
BLISS & SHARP,
144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

JAMES, (formerly of New ...) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of ... [illegible]
REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, ... [illegible]

HILLIARD.—Long and fa... [illegible]

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!! [illegible]

SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT.
... Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. [illegible]

DRUNKENNESS CURED.—[illegible]
... J. C. UPHAM, ... Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Circulars sent free.

...ERY.—Why is it that CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the best IN THE WORLD? [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S
[illegible]
GREY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR
[illegible]

SPRING AND SUMMER
[illegible] the Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters.
[illegible]

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!
MOTHERS!!!
Don't fail to procure
WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
[illegible]

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH,
FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE
INSURANCE AGENTS,
No. 150 South Water St.,
COLE'S BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.
... MILLER. H. R. WILLMARTH.
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK.
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INS. CO., Of Providence, R. I., Chartered 1799.
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD MASS.
MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK.
No Charge for Stamps on Policies.

INSURANCE.
FIRE AND MARINE.
THE CORN EXCHANGE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
Cash Capital and Surplus, $500,000
... KETCHUM, President. ARTHUR F. LOWNDES, Vice President.
... WINDSOR, Secretary. J. PRYOR HORNE, Assistant Secretary.
[illegible]
S. P. CARTER, Agent,
8 Board Trade Buildings,
SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.
Annual Water Tax due May 1st, 1863.
[illegible]

GRAINING.—Having purchased the right of Chicago for the use of ... Patent Graining Machine, ... [illegible]

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, ... [illegible]

... HHDS. NEW ORLEANS ... [illegible]

Banking and ...

A. S. PEABODY ...
Bankers and ...
NO. 2 WALL ST., ...
[illegible]
Stocks and Bonds of All ... on Commission ...
New York, May 1, 1863.

J. W. DREXEL ...
42 CLARK STREET ...
Receive Deposits, Make ... dues in Stere and ... General Banking Bus...
DREXEL & CO., New York.

BANK OF AM...
[illegible]

BANKING ...
J. A. ELLIS ...
[illegible]

THE MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' ...
42 Clark Street ...
INCORPORATED ...
[illegible]

MERCHANTS' ... MECHANICS' ... SAVINGS ...
[illegible]

W. F. COO...
BANKER ...
[illegible]

Railroad and ...

TO THE ...
WEST.
Philadelphia, ...
Baltimore ...
[illegible]

BUFFALO ...
1863 ...
Western Tra...
CHICAGO ...
[illegible]
New York ...
[illegible]

THE N... Transp...
[illegible]
BOSTON, ...
[illegible]
PITTSBURGH ...
PHILADELPHIA ...
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

KEPT FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

Will be Sold This Day,

GOODS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

GOODS AND CLOTHING

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 40 & 42 Dearborn street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BASKETS, Crockery, Glassware, &c., AT AUCTION.

Chamber, and Diningroom Furniture,

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 40 & 42 DEARBORN STREET. Catalogue sale of an Importer's Stock of

100 Crates Crockery,

And a full assortment of

GLASSWARE, AT AUCTION.

To be sold by the Crate.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctrs.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Friday, the 22d day of May, 1863,

GREAT SALE OF Chicago City Property AT AUCTION.

Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1863,

At 10 o'clock A. M.

ORIGINAL TOWN, AND IN Wright's, Elston's and Sheffield's Addition to Chicago,

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee of Chicago Land Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, BY Gore, Willson & Co. 54 LAKE STREET, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 9½ A. M., PROMPT.

LARGER, BETTER SELECTED, AND OFFERED AT LOWER PRICES Than by any other House.

MANUFACTURERS, To whom we make advances, GIVES US UNUSUAL FACILITIES

MANUFACTURERS' ACCOUNT. GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 Lake street, Chicago.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.

Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES AND BROOD MARES, ETC.

AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets, COMMENCING EACH MORNING AT 9 O'CLOCK. AN IMMENSE NUMBER STILL TO BE DISPOSED OF. Terms—TREASURY NOTES.

E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY. Important Notice to the Public.

STUDY YOUR HEALTH AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.

MONEY, MONEY.—One dollar

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Special Notices.

IODINE WATER.

AMES, (formerly of New York)

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!!

SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

DRUNKENNESS CURED.—

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S

SPRING AND SUMMER. The Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!

Insurance.

MILLER & WILLMARTH, FIRE, MARINE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. No. 150 South Water St.,

INSURANCE. FIRE AND MARINE. THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus, $500,000

Board Trade Buildings,

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

GRAINING.—Having purchased the Patent Graining Machine,

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews,

Banking and Exchange.

A. S. PEABODY & CO., Bankers and Brokers NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Stocks and Bonds of All Kinds Bought and Sold on Commission.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., 43 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA,"

BANKING OFFICE OF J. A. ELLIS & CO.,

General Banking and Exchange Business.

J. A. ELLIS & CO. E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 43 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. INCORPORATED IN 1861.

MERCHANTS', FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier.

W. F. COOLBAUGH & CO., BANKERS, CHICAGO.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines.

TO THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—To officers and soldiers on furlough or discharged, going to the WEST, NORTHWEST, —OR— Philadelphia, New York and Boston. THE ONLY PLACE TO PROCURE TICKETS Is at the Depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

BEWARE OF RUNNERS!

BUFFALO, CLEVELAND AND 1863 Chicago Line. 1863

Western Transportation Company CHICAGO AND BUFFALO. FORMING A DAILY LINE

New York Central Railroad, Spaulding's Express, Union Express;

THE NORTHERN Transportation Company OF OHIO.

BOSTON, ALL POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK AND THE WEST, WITH PROMPTNESS, CARE AND DISPATCH.

To Chicago and Intermediate Ports.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 325 Miles Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

FREIGHTS.

LIVE STOCK.

ON CONSIGNMENT.—4000 lbs.

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863.

EUROPEAN MATTERS.

The Polish Question—Russia's Reply to England.

On the 14th of April Prince Gortchakoff replied to the protest of England in behalf of Poland. Earl Russell's dispatch, dated April 10, instructed Lord Napier to protest against the infraction of the treaty stipulations of 1815 by Russia, and expressed the opinion that the insurrection of the Poles was justified by the course of action which Russia had pursued. Prince Gortchakoff replies in turn to these divisions of the protest; first claiming, in explicit terms, that the treaty stipulations of 1815 in behalf of the Poles were annulled by their revolt in 1830, and insisting, in the second place, that the continual conspiracies in Poland have brought affairs to their present condition, and that Russia cannot safely make further concessions. The conclusion of Prince Gortchakoff's dispatch is as follows:

Our august master notices with satisfaction the sentiments of confidence which the government of Her Britannic Majesty testify towards him in relying upon him to bring back the kingdom of Poland to conditions which would render possible the realization of his benevolent views.

But the more the Emperor is disposed to take into account the just prepossessions of the neighboring States, and the interest which the powers who signed the treaty of 1815 show in a state of things which is the cause of deep solicitude to His Majesty himself, the more our august master considers it a duty to request the serious attention, upon the true causes of this situation, and upon the means of remedying it, of the courts who have addressed themselves with confidence to him.

If the Government of Her Britannic Majesty lays stress upon (relève) the reaction which the troubles of Poland exercises upon the peace of Europe, we must be still more struck with the influence which the agitations of Europe have in all times had the power to exercise upon the tranquillity of Poland.

Since 1815 this country has witnessed the development of a material welfare unknown until then in her annals, while other States have in the same interval undergone many interior crises.

This repose was only troubled in 1830 by the consequences of commotions coming from abroad. Eighteen years later, in 1848, while almost the whole of Europe was convulsed by the revolution, the kingdom of Poland was able to preserve its tranquillity.

We are persuaded that it would be the same at present were it not for the continual instigations of the party of cosmopolitan revolution. If this party, everywhere devoted to the overthrow of order, at present concentrates its activity upon Poland, a grave error would be committed in supposing that its aspirations will stop short of that limit. What it seeks there is a lever to overturn the rest of Europe.

Those Cabinets which attach importance to seeing the kingdom of Poland, return a moment earlier to the condition of a durable peace cannot therefore more certainly ensure the realization of this desire than by laboring, on their side, to appease the moral disorder which it is sought to propagate in Europe, and thus to exhaust the main source of the agitations at which their foresight is alarmed.

We entertain the firm hope that in strengthening in this respect the ties which bind them together they will effectually serve the cause of peace and of the general welfare.

I have the honor to request that you will communicate a copy of this dispatch of the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty. Receive, &c.,

GORTCHAKOFF.

FEDERAL SPY IN THE CLYDE SHIP BUILDING YARDS.

[From the Glasgow Mail, May 9th.]

A few days ago an individual presented himself at the yard of Messrs. J. & G. Thompson, Govan, the bearer of an introduction from a gentleman in London who holds a first place as owner of mercantile shipping. His ostensible object was to buy or get built some half dozen steamers. Nobody who asserts a vestige of reason for presenting himself in the yard is ever turned discourteously away; but we may not marvel if some extra civility was bestowed upon a customer so introduced. He was shown round the place. He examined what was going on with much attention. At first his talk was about his own pretended order, and he asked anxiously as to the cost of such vessels as he represented he required, but very soon his curiosity was attracted by the specimens of naval architecture by which he was surrounded, and he plainly evidenced more interest in their ownership and destination than in his own business as stated. To his enquiries he received no farther reply than ordinary politeness rendered needful, and he left without coming to any arrangement in regard to the proposed steamers. He recovered, however, his letter of introduction.

The same evening accompanied by a servant, he presented it at Dumbarton to the Messrs. Denny—in whose yard the Japan—(since christened the Virginia) was built. Of course, it secured for him a very favorable reception. Here he repeated his inquiries about steamers he intended building; but here also, having made the tour of the yard, he speedily diverged to other topics, asking many questions foreign to the pretended matter in hand, evidencing so much anxiety to acquire particulars of what was doing in the yard as to raise suspicions and stultify his real object.

On Thursday the gallant and persevering gentleman visited the yard of the Messrs. Stephen, at Kelvinhaugh. Here he once more produced his credentials, and was allowed a survey of the yard. His attention was particularly arrested by a large vessel of wood and iron which the Messrs. Stephen are presently constructing. He was most pertinacious in his inquiries about it—so pertinacious that he overdid his part, and led Mr. Stephen, who accompanied him, to suspect and play with him. Feeling, probably, that he had been held off, and alike piqued and chagrined by the circumstance, he reappeared on Saturday—the bearer this time of a second letter, indited by a gentleman in town, under cover of which, after diluting for some time on his San Francisco purposes and prospects, he renewed, with an augmented eagerness, his inquiries as to the ship he deemed so mysterious and suspicious. But Mr. A. Stephen was too much for him. He chose to keep his own counsel and to enjoy the annoyance thereby plainly caused to his visitor, who, as he left, was informed that, if through any mishap the contract for the vessel fell through, she might, with much ease and at little cost, be converted into a second Alabama, in which case his employers could not do better than make an investment, which might, if well handled, take revenge upon this celebrated Northern scourge.

We understand Messrs. Scott & Co. of Greenock were also favored with a visit, and that the gentleman to whom he there addressed himself, very quickly divining the real object, communicated to him, in strict confidence, the particulars of two large steamers building, which were capable of being armor plated, and one steamer, the expected tremendous speed of which was very suspicious of a second Virginia. We have little doubt that by this time sworn affidavits in regard to these vessels will have been sent by Mr. Adams to the Foreign Office, to be possibly followed up by the "exchequering" the 15,000 tons of shipping now in course of construction by this impeached firm.

AMERICAN SLAVERY AND THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS.

The French Protestant clergy, to the number of 750, recently addressed a letter to their English brethren on the subject of the war in America. They urged that the success of the cause represented by the Confederate States, "would put back the progress of Christian civilization and of humanity a whole century," and called upon the ministers and pastors of all denominations in England to take the lead in calling forth "a great and peaceful manifestation of sympathy for the colored race so long oppressed and despised by Christian nations."

The following reply was adopted by a conference of ministers held in London and presided over by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M. A.:

DEAR BRETHREN: We, whose names are undersigned, share in your views, rejoice in your zeal, and are thankful for your exhortations. It is honorable to France, and to French Protestantism, that you so heartily wish the destruction of the slave system, which makes 4,000,000 of negroes wretched; which debases their masters; which has been a vast calamity to a great Protestant nation, and which dishonors Christ, by whose professed servants it is upheld. Like yourselves, we feel a deep compassion for the slaves, who are a part of the human family; we wish by all means in our power, to discourage those who are seeking to found an empire on their degradation; and we wish success to all just and humane measures for their deliverance. With these sentiments we beg to assure you that, following where you have so nobly taken the lead, we shall do what we can to accomplish those benevolent objects to which you invite our attention. Accept our fraternal wishes that you may enjoy the favor and blessing of God, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

We are informed that upwards of 1,500 ministerial signatures to the reply have been received by the London and Manchester Emancipation Societies, and that large numbers continue to be received every day. The signatures include many clergymen of the churches of England and Scotland and nonconformist ministers of every denomination.

WAS IT A PRIVATEER?

The steamship Magdalena, at Southampton, England, on the 5th of May, with the South American mails, reports: A Swiss bark named Erica, was boarded on the 10th of March, while proceeding from River Plate to Cadiz, in lat. 26 8 south, long. 44 14 west, by a bark with the ensign of the United States flying. The boarding party consisted of the captain and twelve men, armed with revolvers. They went down the fore hatchway, and the captain demanded some coals, but being informed by the captain of the Erica that he had none, the party returned to their vessel. The Swedish captain asked the name of the American bark, but could get no further answer than that the vessel was on a whaling expedition.

THE UNION FLAG IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th of May, Mr. Maguire asked of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether the Government had received any information that Captain ... of Her Majesty's ship Phaeton, fifty ... had lately found the United States flag flying on ... island, and had caused it to be hauled down; and whether Her Majesty's Government had any objection to produce the correspondence that had passed on the subject?

[illegible]

It was surveyed in 1859 by Capt. Hayes, a British officer, and again in 1860 by a British officer. In 1859 an American captain discovered upon the island some deposits of phosphate of lime, and since that time the island has been worked, and people had settled upon the island. When Captain Tatham recently visited the island he found the United States flag hoisted upon it. Being a British officer, he thought that by allowing the United States flag to remain hoisted while he was there, it might be inferred that he thereby acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States. [Hear, hear.] He requested that it should be hauled down. No correspondence had passed on the subject.

A Constitutional Conservative in 1812.

During the seige of Fort Erie, in the War of 1812, by the British forces under Gen Drummond, an effort was made by Gen. Porter, in Buffalo, to raise reinforcements for our imperilled army. An incident occurred, at the time the militia were ordered forward to the besieged army, which is readible in these times when men clamor about Constitutional privileges and immunities. It is thus related:

Gen. Porter, by dint of superhuman efforts, gathered a considerable body of militia at Buffalo, to reinforce the fort. Early in September he ordered them to cross the river. The line was formed along Pearl street, in the rear of the First Church. As soon as the head of the column began to move, and its direction became apparent, an officer—one of those men, who, in such times, are scrupulous as to the law in proportion to the value they set upon their lives—stepped out of the ranks and shouted out: "We are militia of New York, and cannot be ordered out of the State. It is unconstitutional!" It was wonderful how suddenly a love for the Constitution developed itself in the breasts of the militia-men. Large numbers left the ranks and began to clamor against the order. But Porter and a few determined officers spurred among the malcontents, arrested the ringleader, awed his followers, and aided by a small detachment of regulars, restored order. This constitutionalist—who I need hardly say was a lawyer—was hurried into a Quartermaster's cart, and sent under a strong guard to Williamsville, with the information that if he returned with his legal scruples into our lines, he would be shot forthwith.

The Berdan Sharpshooters.

The brigade of sharpshooters with the army of the Potomac, under the command of the celebrated Col. Berdan, performed most valuable and important service during the recent nine days' operations of that army, and their gallant achievements obtained for them and their commander the compliments of General Sickles, commanding the third corps to which they are attached. On Saturday morning, May 2d, the 1st regiment was deployed in the woods, the 2d regiment being used as a support, and engaged the skirmishers of the enemy, consisting of a portion of the 23d Georgia regiment, and drove them steadily out. So accurate and rapid was their firing that the enemy, who had taken refuge behind a building which appeared to have been used as a foundry, dared not to come out, and upon their surrender being demanded, they threw down their arms and displayed a white flag as a token of submission. Those, with other prisoners taken in the subsequent operations during this reconnoissance, numbered 365, including nineteen officers. On Sunday they also captured from 318 to 325 prisoners in addition, besides killing and wounding many more of the rebels. Col. Berdan was with his men constantly during the operations, and displayed much skill, coolness and bravery. The results of their operations were the capture of nearly 700 prisoners. They averaged sixty shots per man.

Anti-Slavery Sentiment in New Orleans.

Among the the speakers at a late meeting of the Union Association of New Orleans, was one Judge Hiestand, who thus expressed his gratification at the progress of anti-slavery sentiment:

What changes have taken place in one year! I have been a slaveholder since I was able to own a negro, and have never entertained conscientious scruples in the matter, and do not now. Three years since, in Lafayette square, I told the residents of that city that the first attempt to defy the power of the national Government would result in the downfall of slavery. To-night I rejoice to inform you that from the Atlantic to the Pacific, slavery is doomed.

GEN. BUCKNER'S HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CAPTURED.—Intelligence was received last week by our military authorities, that a quantity of fine furniture, the property of Simon Bolivar Buckner, was concealed at the house of a rebel in Elizabethtown, awaiting transportation to the South. Lieut. Brown was despatched to the point mentioned, on Friday, and succeeded in capturing a great quantity of silverware, several rich sofas, bedsteads, centre-tables, mirrors, and all the articles usually found in a fashionable residence, together with a rebel officer's uniform. The articles captured filled two cars, and were brought to this city on Saturday.—Louisville Journal 18th.

ASSESSORS' OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, First District Illinois, Chicago, May 22, 1863.

INCOME.

[illegible]

LICENSES.

CARRIAGES, BILLIARD TABLES AND PLATE.

PHILIP WADSWORTH, Assessor 1st District of Illinois.

ARDESCO OIL CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. MANUFACTURE REFINED CARBON OIL, Benzine, &c. Warehouse, No. 102 South Water st., CHICAGO, ILL. F. E. PORTER, Agent.

WATER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers, at a VERY LOW PRICE,

1000 GALLONS ILLINOIS CLARET, PURE WINE, Two Dollars a Gallon—Fifty Cents a Bottle. Manufactured At GALE BROTHERS,

Miscellaneous.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS & CHEMICALS, 146 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, Also, deal largely in PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, Burning Oils, Kerosene, SOAP-MAKER'S STOCK, Manufacturers' Goods, &c., &c.,

1863.—DRY GOODS, Staple and Fancy, FOR THE SPRING, HARMON, GALE & CO., (Successors to Harmon, Aiken & Gale) 38 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

COTTON AND WOOL GOODS, PRINTS, COTTONADES, Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

HARMON, GALE & CO.

YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO., 33 & 35 Lake street, AND 30 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, —AND— 135 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, Have the largest and best assorted stock of CLOTHING,

Spanish Linen Coats AND DUSTERS. Our Manufactory is at 120 Chambers-st., and 50 Warren-st., New York. We will sell our Clothing at the Lowest New York, Philadelphia —AND— BOSTON MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO.

HATS, CAPS AND Straw Goods AT WHOLESALE. E. P. L. BROOM, (SUCCESSOR TO E. R. KELLOGG & CO.) 50 - - LAKE STREET, - - 50

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS SHAKER HOODS, &c., suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade of '63

LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.

E. P. L. BROOM, Wholesale Dealer in HATS, CAPS, &c., 50 LAKE ST. CHICAGO

STRYKER & CO'S CLOAKS! PLAIN, BRAIDED AND RICHLY EMBROIDERED. Circulars and Sacques, New and Splendid Styles NOW READY AT STRYKER & CO.'S, No. 141 Lake street. ALSO—JUST RECEIVED, SUMMER, LAMA, and FINE LAMBS WOOL SHAWLS, In Seasonable Colors. DRESS GOODS SUN UMBRELLAS, Parasols and Sun Shades! Bonnet, Trimming and Belt Ribbons JOUVIN'S & ALEXANDRE'S KIDS. HOOP SKIRTS, Prints and Domestic Goods, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY & GLOVES STRYKER & CO., 141 LAKE STREET.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Corner Clinton and Fulton Streets West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD, LINSEED OIL. Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

JOHN GRAY, DEALER IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. Nos. 15 Fulton and 203 Front Streets, New York.

BUTTER! BUTTER!—I am prepared to fill orders for the GOSHEN BUTTER FIRKIN, NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 South Water Street.

500 HLF. CHESTS TEAS.—

Miscellaneous.

HATS, CAPS, &c. 25 Lake Street. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH now offer for EARLY SPRING TRADE, 5,000 CASES Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS. Palm Leaf Goods, Shaker Hoods, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1760 PETER LORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer, 16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST. (Formerly 42 Chambers street, New York.) BROWN SNUFF. YELLOW SNUFF. TOBACCO.

GREAT ATTRACTION AND HEAVY REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF FOREIGN DRESS GOODS! WICKS, SMITH & CO., Will offer on Tuesday, the 28th inst., and every day after until closed, their entire stock, including over 200 CASES FROM AUCTION, AND PRIVATE SALE, At 25 per cent less than Original Cost. Also, the leading styles of DOMESTIC GOODS, In full assortment at a moderate advance from Auction rates. WICKS, SMITH & CO., 81 and 83 Franklin street, New York.

SADDLERY HARDWARE. HAYDEN, KAY & CO., 45 & 47 LAKE STREET, Are prepared to show cash buyers of Saddlery Hardware AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, SPRINGS AND AXLES, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, CARRIAGE BODIES AND SEATS, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c. HORSE COLLARS AND BLANKETS, WHIPS AND LASHES, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and Harness LEATHER. DOLE'S PATENT Hub Boxing Machines and Hollow Augers. P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black,	Light Green,	Light Drab,
Dark Brown,	Pink,	Yellow,
Snuff Brown,	Purple,	Orange,
Light Brown,	Crimson,	Magenta,
Dark Blue,	Salmon,	Solferino,
Light Blue,	Scarlet,	French Blue,
Dark Green,	Dark Drab,	Royal Purple,
	Violet.	

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

Especially for Family Use. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 260 Broadway Boston.

TO RENT—New and second-hand PIANOS. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS, JULIUS BAUER & CO., 99 South Clark street.

SUGAR WAREHOUSE, Corner of State and South Water streets. AGENCY OF THREE New York Sugar Refineries, Which manufacture 60,000,000 lbs. Raw Sugar a Year, AT NEW YORK PRICES, "Money Saved is Money Earned." TERMS CASH. J. H. DUNHAM.

MILES' CELEBRATED SANO AND OTHER COFFEES. Sold at about Half the Price. "MILES' SANO COFFEE." E. P. HOLMAN.

500 BAGS COFFEE.—Rio, Maracaibo and Costa Rica,

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S Compound Fluid EXTRACT BUCHU. A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine Increases the Power of Digestion, and Excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions, and all the Unnatural Enlargements are Reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Has Cured every Case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit.

Females, Females, Females. In Affections Peculiar to Females, The Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Diseases, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing in the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Is the Great Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU Cures all Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudencies in Life.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla, For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin, And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY,

See Medical Properties of Buchu. FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRICES: Extract Buchu, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00 "Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street, (Below Chestnut,) PHILADELPHIA. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE-WASH. Sold by Druggist Everywhere. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S; TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

Medicinal.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

Army Sutlers and the Public.

ADOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York. J. H. REED & CO., Agents, 146 Lake street, Chicago.

GREENBACKS are GOOD, BUT ROBACK'S are BETTER

Stomach Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Roback's Bitters.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati. C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent.

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment, THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Every Horse Owner

CAUTION.

Business Cards.

WALKER & THOMAS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

GOODRICH & LAWSON,

DRS. E. A. BOGUE AND C. F. IVES, DENTISTS. 141 Lake Street, Chicago.

CUTLER, BALL & CO. LIGHTNING ROD DEALERS

ERNEST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Illinois.

Legal Notices.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.

Financial.

THE CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK.

Real Estate.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT, REAL ESTATE AGENT Room No. 4, Metropolitan Block, CHICAGO, ILL.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS AND CONTRACTS, In the City of Chicago, At Auction, June 17th, 1863.

MAHLON D. OGDEN, Trustee.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. IN THE CITY OF DAVENPORT.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MULES.—DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GEN.'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 16, 1863. 1,000 MULES.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

RAILROAD IRON FOR SALE.

3000 TONS OF COAL WANTED.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

Copartnership.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. GEORGE BARRON

Removal.

REMOVAL. CHARLES COMSTOCK,

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER DEPOT, REMOVED TO 180 SOUTH WATER STREET.

REMOVAL. F. NEWHALL & BRO. NO. 52 DEARBORN STREET.

HILL, New York, CHICAGO, CATARRH, Passages, SS,

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1863.

THE CITY.

Death of Judge Manierre.

Hon. George Manierre, Judge of the Circuit Court, died at twenty-three minutes to twelve o'clock last night. We are requested to state that there will be a meeting of the members of the bar at the Court House this afternoon at three o'clock.

FOR MURFREESBORO.—Mr. E. H. Aikin will leave for Murfreesboro and Nashville on Tuesday next, 26th inst. Any letters or packages left at War Committee Rooms, No. 15 City Railway Block, will be forwarded to the 88th Regiment, (2d Bd. Tr.) and Board of Trade Battery.

THEATRE—BOOTH'S BENEFIT.—Mr. Booth will appear this evening as "Alfred Evelyn" in Bulwer's comedy of "Money"—for his own benefit. The play is well cast, and will doubtless be well rendered, and we expect to see the theatre crowded in every part, for Mr. Booth has made, and is making hosts of friends by his beautiful delineations.

GENERAL POPE IN THE CITY.—Gen. Pope and lady arrived in the city yesterday afternoon and are stopping at the Sherman House. He returns to Milwaukee to-day, and will immediately leave for Minnesota. The General reports everything quiet in his Department, though preparations are now being made for a movement against the hostile Indians.

THE ILLNESS OF JUDGE MANIERRE.—The entire county will regret to learn that his Honor Judge Manierre is so ill, as to make his recovery highly improbable. His physicians give no hope, but some of his friends think that his iron will and strong constitution may yet overcome the power of the disease. We sincerely trust that they may be right, and that he may be spared for many years to adorn the position, which he has so ably filled.

PERSONAL.—By a private letter from London, dated May 1st, we learn that Hon. E. G. Larned, and C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, were in that city, at that time, in good health.

—Robert S. Wilson, late Judge of the Recorder's Court, has formed a law partnership with E. G. Asay, Esq.

—Paymasters Miles S. Henry, of Sterling, and A. H. Boyden, of this city, have just returned from Tennessee and Kentucky, where they have been for several months paying off the troops.

A SUPPER FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Let us give our sick and wounded soldiers at home a feast. There are about two hundred or two hundred and fifty at the Marine Hospital, corner of River street and Michigan avenue. The ladies intend giving them a supper next Tuesday evening, May 26th, at 5 o'clock. Any ladies desirous of helping on this patriotic affair, can do so by taking or sending contributions of pies, cakes, &c., to the Marine Hospital, as early as four o'clock on Tuesday, where it will be thankfully received by the Committee.

THE "NORTH STAR" MISSION AND ITS FESTIVAL.—The first strawberry, art and floral festival of the season takes place at Bryan Hall on Saturday evening next, under the auspices and for the benefit of the North Star Mission. Of all the thirty-three Missions in the city, this is undoubtedly the largest, and it opens another season of unquestionable beneficence by the festivities of the occasion. All who believe in doing good while gratifying the tastes will now have an opportunity of doing so. The price of admission is 25 cents. See advertisement.

NEW CARS.—We noticed an addition to the rolling stock of the North Side City Railway Company last evening, consisting of two new and beautiful cars just placed upon the track, and manufactured by the old and responsible firm of Eaton, Gilbert & Co., of Troy, New York. As the manufacturers said, they are the two best cars ever sent out of the State of New York. They are superbly finished, and of the latest patterns, differing materially from anything in the city, and are to be run as cemetery cars, running to Centre street, northern terminus of the Chicago Cemetery. They have the patent ventilator, and many new features.

CONTESTED ELECTION.—Thos. B. Bryan, esq., who was elected Mayor of Chicago at the late election, through his friends, yesterday, served a notice upon Francis C. Sherman, who at present usurps that office, that he should contest his right to such usurpation.

Sherman says that he shall defend it upon the ground that he got the largest number of votes; and as the new charter provides that such a contested election shall be decided by the Common Council, there is no question as to the disposal of the case by his minions who happen to be in a majority, no matter what the character of the votes, or how fraudulent they might have been.

SUCCESS UPON MERIT.—If there is an instance upon the records of our country where an article of American manufacture has made its way to universal favor solely upon its own merits and without extraneous aid, it is that of the *Chemical Saleratus*. It has only to be sold in one place, and it is demanded in another; and so it has gone on increasing in favor until the products of the extensive Chemical Works of D. B. DeLand & Co., at Fairport, Monroe county, N. Y., are now immense.

This article is made only at these works by a process known only to the proprietors, and it is better for all purposes than soda. Try it.

THE GEM OF ART.—The wonderful stereoscopic "Gem of Art" having received the necessary machinery from Philadelphia, will re-open for the gratification of the Chicago public, at Bryan Hall to-night. A crowded house will undoubtedly greet the second representation of this beautiful entertainment in Chicago. It will also be exhibited on Saturday afternoon and evening. The Strawberry Festival advertised for Bryan Hall for Saturday evening takes place in the lower hall, the stereoscopic exhibition holding forth, as usual, in the upper hall. This exhibition is undoubtedly the most magnificent one ever presented to the public, and those who fail to witness it can never cease to regret it.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—The steamer Porter, John Allen, Commander, with C. L. Huntoon, Clerk, on her way from St. Louis to LaSalle, was the recipient of a splendid flag, considerably larger than the regular United States size, and costing thirty-five dollars, being made of the very best French bunting, and in all respects a better flag does not wave over Western waters. The flag was presented by the Captains of the canal boats Antiope, Arabia, Africa, Angola, Alabama, Atlanta, Lincoln, Shamrock, General Grant, Badger State, Cataract and Armenia—carrying upwards of 16,500 barrels of flour—all of which were towed by the Porter on her way up, without accident, being the largest and heaviest freight ever towed by a single boat on the Illinois river—a fact which speaks well for the superior qualities of the steamer Porter.

The World's Exhibition of Steam Fire Engines in London—Chief Engineer Harris, of Chicago, Invited.

On the first day of July next, a grand trial of steam fire engines is to come off in London, England, open to all competitors throughout the civilized world.

The object of the test is to ascertain, by comparison and actual experiments, what steam fire engines are the best, so that London and all other great cities may profit thereby. The Chairman of the Committee is no less a personage than the Duke of Sutherland, while among the Committee we notice the names of the Earl of Caithness and Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.

Grinshaw, the celebrated Chief Engineer of the London Fire Department, has extended to Chief Engineer U. P. Harris, of this city, a pressing invitation to be present during the trial. The City of Chicago could well afford, in view of the benefits to be derived from such a meeting, to appropriate a sum of money and send our worthy Engineer as the representative of the commercial metropolis of the Northwest. It would certainly prove to be a most remunerative investment, for Mr. Harris is just the man to avail himself of anything that would conduce to the efficiency of his profession, or the security of the lives and property of our citizens. We extract from the letter of invitation the following:

* * * "It has therefore struck me that the present will be an appropriate opportunity for me to avail myself of my official position in carrying out an invitation [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CANAL CONVENTION.

List of Railroads that have Consented to Return Delegates Free—Resolutions of the Special Committee to Visit the Mayor and Comptroller.

A meeting of the Joint Committee of Arrangements on the Canal Convention, was held at the rooms of the Mercantile Association last evening, Dr. Daniel Brainard in the Chair.

RAILROADS.

The Committee on Railroads, through J. C. Fargo, esq., reported that the following roads had agreed to return free all delegates to the Convention that have paid full fare to Chicago: [We may state that all persons who come to Chicago to attend the sittings of the Convention are delegates.]

Railroads.	Miles.
Buffalo, New York & Erie	142
Boston & Worcester	45
Boston, Concord & Montreal	113
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati	138
Cleveland & Mahoning	67
Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula	95
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	60
Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville	132
Columbus, Piqua & Indianapolis	102
Connecticut River	50
Chicago & St. Louis	260
Chicago & Northwestern	232
Chicago & Rock Island	181
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	210
Chicago & Milwaukee	85
Chicago & Cincinnati	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City	[illegible]
Detroit & Milwaukee	188
East Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Erie	459
Eaton & Hamilton	[illegible]
Galena & Chicago	227
Great Western (Canada)	230
Great Western (Illinois)	177
Hudson River	150
Housatonic	110
Illinois Central	707
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	110
Indiana Central	120
Jeffersonville	108
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago	288
Lafayette & Indianapolis	64
Michigan Central	277
Michigan Southern	243
Milwaukee & Horicon	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Prairie Du Chien	192
Northern Central (Pennsylvania)	142
Northern (New Hampshire)	82
Norwich & Worcester	66
New Bedford & Taunton	[illegible]
New York Central	800
New York, Harlem & Albany	131
Ohio & Mississippi	340
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore	198
Peru & Indianapolis	75
Pennsylvania Central	356
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	468
Providence & Worcester	45
Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati	319
People's Line of Steamers (Hudson River)	150
Quincy & Toledo	33
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh	142
Racine & Mississippi	143
Rutland & Burlington	119
Saratoga & Whitehall	[illegible]
Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati	154
Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark	116
Syracuse, Binghampton & New York	80
Terre Haute & St. Louis	180
Terre Haute & Richmond	73
Troy & Boston	[illegible]
Utica & Black River	35
Vermont Central and Vermont & Canada	164
Worcester & Nashua	50
Western (Mass)	156
Total miles	10,713

THE TENT.

Mr. Tucker reported that the tent had been shipped from Port Sarnia on Wednesday night, and if nothing happened it would arrive here Saturday morning.

Dr. Hahn suggested the propriety of securing the Theatre. He thought it a much better place for the meetings of the Convention than the tent. It would seat 3,000 persons comfortably, and in case of showers would be a great improvement.

Col. Hough said the tent would seat 4,000. He favored the canvass and was opposed to going up stairs.

Mr. Wicker thought the tent would seat 5,000 or 6,000 at least.

The subject was here dropped.

FINANCES.

The special Committee appointed to confer with the Mayor and Comptroller in relation to an appropriation from the City Treasury for the purposes of the Convention, reported through Thos. Hoyne, that the Comptroller holds the belief, that a resolution referred to him at a late meeting of Council, under one of the rules of the Council, was so referred that he might ascertain whether there was money in the Treasury which could be appropriated for the purpose referred to.

Mr. Hoyne stated that his own opinion [in which the Corporation Counsel concurred] was that the resolution was sent to Mr. Hayes simply to ascertain if there was *any* money in the treasury.

In a conversation which the Committee had with Mayor Sherman, they ascertained that the Common Council Committee appointed to act with the citizens Committee, had in the recent elections, been superseded, and there was now no representation of the Corporate authorities on the Committee of Arrangements. It was also stated by the Mayor that if a special meeting of the Council should be called, the order for an appropriation could be laid over for two weeks by one Alderman objecting. In view of these facts the Committee offered the following Resolutions, which were adopted.

RESOLUTIONS

WHEREAS, This Committee have recently been informed, that owing to the changes which have taken place, by the recent election, in the Common Council of Chicago, the members of the Committee heretofore appointed, through whom the corporate authorities acted, in conjunction with the citizens at large, have been superseded; and that the citizens are now represented or officially acting in co-operation with this Committee of the citizens, in making the arrangements necessary to the proper reception and accommodation of the delegates from the nation at large, who are about to honor this city by assembling in mass convention on the 2nd day of June next; therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago be, and they are, hereby especially invited to co-operate with this Committee in such manner as they may direct; that they be requested to participate in our proceedings, or adopt such measures as they may think the honor and interests of our city demand, and the character of the Convention about to assemble, and the nature of its deliberations may seem to require.

Resolved, That this Committee, ignoring all claims of precedence or authority, and sensible only to the best interests, which as a city we have at stake, in the deliberations of the coming Convention; acting in no narrow spirit and devoid of consciousness that our ends aim to be construed as in any sense personal or selfish, have assumed voluntary responsibilities of a magnitude which we hope will prove adequate to the demands of the occasion; but further appreciating all the importance of unanimity and success, we deem it an essential feature of the great movement which this city is to have the honor of inaugurating, that the city of Chicago herself, in her official robes and in her corporate capacity, should be properly represented in dispensing toward her guests the ordinary rites of hospitality, the absence of which to strangers, on such an occasion, would cost her the loss of prestige, as well as loss of rank among the sisterhood of cities in the scale of civilization. Such a sacrifice we feel assured no citizen of the Northwestern Metropolis will ever suffer or consent to be made, and least of all, the official guardians of the public credit and honor, the Common Council of Chicago.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing Resolutions be immediately authenticated by the signatures of the President and Secretary of this meeting, and delivered to the Mayor, the City Comptroller, with a request that the same be at once laid before a special or called meeting of the Members of the Common Council, and that this Committee request some immediate action thereon.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be at once instructed to prepare subscription papers for circulation among our citizens, to raise such an amount of money as they may deem necessary to provide the most liberal and ample accommodations for the Convention, the money subscribed to be advanced for such purposes, until the same shall be refunded by an appropriation by the Common Council.

REPORTORIAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

By permission of the committee, Mr. J. A. Nichols of the TRIBUNE, made several suggestions touching the necessary provision to be made for the accommodation of the representatives of the press, who will attend the Convention.

The committee were unanimous in the desire that the most ample preparations should be made for the comfort and convenience of the editorial corps.

On motion of I. Y. Munn, esq., Mr. Nichols was added to the Business Committee.

Messrs. Geo. Armour, Jas. McKindley and H. E. Sargent were added to the Finance Committee.

After the transaction of other unimportant business, the committee adjourned to Tuesday evening, at which time it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade Building Association.

Pursuant to adjournment, a special meeting of the Board of Trade was held at their rooms, last evening, to take into consideration the propriety of amending their Charter, so as to provide for the organization of a Building Association. The Committee, N. K. Fairbanks, Chas. Randolph, J. C. Dore, J. S. Rumsey, Stephen Clary, W. D. Houghteling and C. T. Wheeler, reported an act authorizing the desired amendment, which Act, is to be submitted to the Legislature, and its passage solicited.

The amendatory Act authorizes the selection, by the direction of the Board of Trade, of fifteen of their members, who shall have the power to organize as the "Board of Trade Building Association," with the usual corporative powers, to have a capital stock not exceeding $300,000, divided into shares of $100 each, which shall be personal property, said corporation having full power to proscribe the time and manner of paying for and transferring it; but said building shall not be commenced until at least $100,000 in stock shall be subscribed, by *bona fide* subscribers, and $10,000 in cash paid upon it. The object of the Building Association is to secure the purchase and holding of requisite real estate, and the erection of suitable buildings for the use of the Board of Trade. Ample provisions are made for the management of the business of the Association, &c.

Mr. Wheeler, of the Committee, suggested an amendment to the effect that stockholders be exempt from liability beyond the amount of stock owned and held by them. Concurred in.

On motion of P. L. Underwood, the report of the Committee as amended, was accepted and adopted, by an unanimous vote.

Col. Tucker moved that the Directors of the Board of Trade be requested to make proper arrangements to secure its passage at the next session of the Legislature, by the appointment of a Committee to visit Springfield during the session, and take proper steps to secure the passage of the act.

On motion, the proposed amendment to section 6 of the charter, respecting the duties of the Committee of Arbitration and Appeals, was committed to the same Committee.

On motion of Col. Tucker, the Directors [illegible]

are requested to appoint a Committee to employ suitable persons to make a survey and carefully estimate the cost of making the needed improvement of Chicago harbor, and report the same to the Board of Directors.

On motion, adjourned.

THE HOMEOPATHIC REUNION.

Double Session of the Association and Institute.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Association was called to order at 9 o'clock yesterday morning by Dr. Lord, First Vice President. Opening prayer by Dr. Belding.

Dr. Hall read a paper upon ovarian diseases, which induced a lengthy and interesting discussion.

Dr. Ludlam presented his views upon "Albuminuria in Diptheria," which was ably written and well received.

Dr. Colton read a scientific and carefully prepared written description of a case of disease of the brain.

A Committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year, when the Association adjourned to 4 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met at 5 o'clock, Dr. D. S. Smith in the chair.

On motion, Doctors Cook, Beebe, White, Ludlam and Hale, were appointed a Committee of Arrangements, for the next annual meeting of the State Association.

An animated discussion was generally participated in by the Chicago physicians, in which the meagre preparations made for the reception of visiting physicians, were universally regretted.

Dr. Helmuth, of St. Louis, made a very gratifying reply, in which he paid the Chicago members a high compliment, and thought they had no cause for an apology, nor the visitors any for complaint.

The Committee on Nominating Officers for the ensuing year, reported the following gentlemen, who were subsequently unanimously elected:

President, Dr. D. S. Smith.
Vice Presidents, N. F. Cook, W. C. Anthony, E. M. P. Ludlam.
Recording Secretary, G. D. Beebe.
Corresponding Secretary, D. A. Colton.
Treasurer, L. Pratt.
Board of Censors, R. Ludlam, E. M. McAffer, J. C. Burbank and J. L. Kellogg.

On motion the Western Homœopathic Institute, were invited to join this Association in the publication of the transactions of the present session.

Adjourned to 7 1-2.

MEETING OF THE HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

The Institute met at the Hahnemann Medical College, at 2 o'clock p. m., yesterday, Dr. Hemple in the Chair.

In compliance with the requirements of the by-laws, the following gentlemen were appointed

COMMITTEES ON BUSINESS:

On Homœopathy—D. M. Hale, J. S. Douglas, and L. E. Ober.
On Drug Proving—J. S. Douglas, S. B. Parsons, and T. J. Patchen.
Clinical Medicine and Pathology—Jno. P. Temple, A. O. Blair, Cleveland; P. Pratt, Rock Creek.
Surgery—S. D. Beebe, Chicago; J. C. Burbank, Polo; E. R. Ellis, Grand Rapids.
Anatomy—Wm. Tod Helmuth, D. A. Colton, Smith Rogers.
Physiology—R. Ludlam, I. S. P. Lone, G. W. Bowen.
Obstetrics—A. E. Small, S. P. Cole, R. R. W. Adams.
Chemistry—A. L. Smith, N. F. Cook, J. T. Temple.

Dr. Helmuth, of St. Louis, delivered a lecture upon "Pathology," appropriately illustrated by a number of rare specimens collected during his practice. The lecture was not only a learned and able, but a truly eloquent effort, in which the lecturer did himself great honor, and elucidated and illustrated the subject in a manner and with a clearness that deeply interested all present.

"Unity of Homœopathy" was the next subject submitted for the consideration of the Institute, in a well written lecture by Dr. Temple, in which he gave an elaborate analysis of the principles and theories promulgated by Hahnemann.

These papers were severally well received, a vote of thanks tendered, and copies of each requested for publication in the transactions.

On motion, it was determined to hold the next meeting at Chicago, on Thursday after the third Wednesday in May, 1864, at 10 o'clock, to which date the Institute adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was spent in listening to the reading of able scientific papers, by Dr. Beebe and Dr. Small.

The Association adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

The New Catholic University.

The corner stone of the Catholic University to be erected at the corner of Wolcott and Superior streets will be laid on Sunday afternoon, the 24th inst., with appropriate ceremonies. The following is the programme for the procession of the several Societies intending to participate in the occasion:

PROGRAMME.

The several Societies will meet in their respective Divisions at the following designated places, at 1½ o'clock p. m., precisely:

FIRST DIVISION.

Mathias Brettner, Marshal. The Societies of the North Division will assemble at the Cathedral Church of the Holy Name, and proceed thence to Michigan avenue, and form with the right resting on Randolph street.

SECOND DIVISION.

Patrick Brennan, Marshal. The societies of the West Division will assemble at St. Patrick's Church and proceed thence to Michigan avenue and form with the right resting on Washington street.

THIRD DIVISION.

P. M. Donnellan, Marshal. The societies of the South Division will assemble at St. Peter's Church, and proceed thence to Michigan avenue and form with the right resting on Monroe street.

LINE OF MARCH.

Counter march on Michigan avenue to Adams street; thence west on Adams to Clark; thence North on Clark to Superior; thence east on Superior to the place of the laying of the corner-stone.

PHILIP CONLY, Chief Marshal.

AIDS.

S. E. Knott,	John Dorney,
A. J. Wickler,	Charles Donnelly,
John Otter,	James McGrath.

LARCENY OF DRUGS.—Bernard C. Jacobs was arrested yesterday for stealing drugs and medicines, of the value of about $75 from the store of J. H. Reed & Co., 146 Lake street. The property was found packed in a pair of traveling satchels, in the possession of the prisoner, who, after a brief examination in the Police Court, was held to bail for his appearance at the Recorder's Court in the sum of $600.

THE TURF.—The first race of the season comes off this afternoon at the Brighton Race Course between two young horses—William Patrick's "Rustic" and R. C. Champlin's "Lightfoot;" mile heats, best three in five; purse $200.

GOVERNMENT TAXES.—We call attention to the advertisement of United States Assessor Wadsworth, to be found elsewhere in this paper. Those interested will save themselves trouble and expense by consulting it.

THE HIGH PRICE OF ICE.

What the Dealers Say.

We make the following statements, not to prevent threatened competition or make sale for our ice, but in simple justice to ourselves and the large number of citizens who have been our patrons for years past, and who have not given the subject sufficient attention to see the *reasons* for such an advance in the price of ice. Which reasons would have been furnished by us had we been informed that there was any occasion for them previous to the publication of the recent "ice articles" in some of the city papers.

1st. The price of ice certainly ought to be advanced with the general rise of all articles of consumption, and must necessarily advance in common with the price of labor, feed and all other expenses attending the business.

2d. The *freight alone* which we pay on ice from Fond du Lac amounts to more per ton than we charge butchers and hotels for ice put into their boxes the two years previous the last. This is, independent of the enormous waste of a shipment of 177 miles.

3. The old side track at Crystal Lake has been removed, and the ice from that source has to be drawn in wagons some two miles from the cars, before freighting to Chicago, involving thereby great expense and loss of ice.

4. There is not two thirds as much ice secured for the Chicago market as formerly, and, excepting that at Fond du Lac, all of it is much thinner (consequently less durable) than we ever before housed.

All our experience and accounts show positively that *more than half* of our ice has gone to waste each of the previous years that we have been in the business. Such being the case we believe the amount secured by us, as above stated, cannot reasonably be relied upon for more than half a stock.

It must also be borne in mind that the ice market is not confined to the city limits, but this season extends south to the "Federal Lines" and Chicago is the nearest point of supply. Prices are ranging at the various towns and cities in this State from two dollars to two and a half dollars per hundred, and consumers at some of these places are receiving their daily supplies from us by express.

It was a great question with some of the ice dealers of this city whether to remain in the retail trade at all or not, and were it not for the many citizens who have depended upon us, there would be strong temptations to dispose of the entire crop by shipments; and we have now only touched the shipping price and are bearing the running expenses of the business.

Cargoes of ice have arrived in the city from the St. Lawrence river (aside from those belonging to Government contracts) and seeking the best market have gone further south, but one lot remaining here, and that is now held at higher rates than we are charging.

IN REGARD TO DISTRICTING THE CITY.

Former years when ice was worth comparatively nothing, and each company had an over stock, the pleasure it afforded each of us to supply our friends, compensated us for the extra trouble and expense. But this year we do not think that sensible people would wish to see the streets sprinkled with ice water from three wagons on each street, when it involved the probability of their being without ice in midsummer, when one wagon could supply them with ice and make so great a saving.

Now, in the light of these facts, we do not expect anything but the best wishes of the people we always have and are now trying faithfully to serve.

WADHAMS, WILLARD & CO.,
M. C. FOLLANSBEE & BRO.,
H. N. BLAKE,
Secretary Chicago Ice Co.

Complimentary Resolutions.

At a regular meeting of the St. Vincent D'Paul Society, St. Patrick's Conference, held May 20th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered published:

WHEREAS, This Society has learned with pleasure that the President of the United States has honored our fellow-citizen, G. P. Hansen, esq., with an appointment as Consul to his native country.

Resolved, That in the appointment of Mr. Hansen, the Government has secured the services of an honest, upright and faithful citizen, who will omit no opportunity of advancing the interests of his adopted country abroad.

Resolved, That in the (we hope) temporary absence of Mr. Hansen, the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago, the home of his adoption, lose the services of an honest and peaceable citizen, who always performed the duties of his office faithfully and honestly.

Resolved, That in parting with Mr. Hansen, the tax-payers of Cook county have lost the services of an officer who, since his appointment as County Agent, guarded their interests with honesty and fidelity, and guarded against extravagance and imposition, as much as possible.

Resolved, That the thanks of this society are hereby tendered to Mr. Hansen, for the many courtesies extended to its officers by him while in the discharge of his duties, and that our best wishes may attend him and family through life; and that he may return to us again in the enjoyment of health and happiness to find us once more an united and happy people.

JAMES MCMULLEN,
Prest. Upper Council.

W. MCAULY, Sec'y pro. tem.

☞ The following letter from Dr. Gordon, of Cincinnati, to Dr. Wilson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is but one of the many testimonials Dr. James has and is daily receiving. The letter is in answer to a letter of inquiry made by Dr. Wilson to Dr. Gordon, concerning Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, 82 Custom House street, New Orleans, La., and now of 86 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. J. H. Gordon was physician to the Cincinnati Cholera Hospital during the summer of 1849, and was Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Materia Medica in the American Medical Institute of Louisville, Ky., in 1850-51-52-53. Dr. Gordon is now practicing in Cincinnati, where those still skeptical can refer to him. Here is the letter referred to. Read it:

CINCINNATI, July 5, 1862.

"DR. WILSON—Dear—In answer to your inquiries, I would say that I have known Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, New Orleans, and now of Chicago, Ill., off and on for the last twelve years, and I think I may safely say that in his line of practice I do not know his superior, if his equal. I knew him two years in New Orleans, and three summers in this city, and in both places I had occasion frequently to recommend to patients wanting treatment in that line to him, and in every case, so far as I could learn, he was successful, and gave the most perfect satisfaction. He has, from the start, made the study of what are called special diseases a specialty, and has, I believe, been most eminently successful. I know of no one to whom I would sooner recommend a patient or a friend needing treatment of that kind, or for any of the hundred complaints or chronic diseases which he has made his study, than to him. You can, I think, safely recommend or send such patients to him, in case you do not wish to treat them yourself. Yours truly, J. H. JORDAN, M. D.

Remember Dr. James' office and parlors are at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn. Specialist in the treatment of diseases of the blood and skin, organic weakness, nervous and general debility. Consultations inviolable. Office open from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.

☞ Five Hundred Engravings, with splendid frames, on exhibition and for sale at the auction rooms of Geo. G. Levi, 79 Lake street, Chicago, at private sale only.

U. L. A.—There will be a regular meeting of the Ninth Ward Council on Friday Evening, May 22d, at 8 o'clock, at the usual place. Election of officers for the coming term, and other important business render a full attendance necessary. *Journal and Zeitung* please copy.

MARINE ARTILLERY.—Members of the late Marine Artillery Organization are requested to meet at 148 Lake street, second floor, on Saturday evening, May 23d, at 7½ o'clock. Those who cannot attend will please send their post office addresses to Oliver White, Toulon, Ill. my22-2t

☞ The Atlantic Monthly for June has been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

Thomas E. Hill's Penmanship.

HILL'S FAMILY RECORD, surrounded by the Lord's Prayer, executed with a pen in over thirty different styles of lettering and flourishing. Price $1. Post paid. *How to write plainly, rapidly, elegantly.* Enclose $1 for copies and full directions. Address THOS. E. HILL, Waukegan, Ill.

GO TO THE BEST—Go to BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHICAGO COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, to get a thorough practical business education.

☞ The Preparatory Class of the School of Trade educates boys for business, and prepares them to support themselves. ap26-4w

☞ Harper's Magazine for June, for sale by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn Street. Also parts three and four of Harper's "Rebellion Record," Price 25 cents each.

☞ F. H. Rigby, 89 Randolph street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices, at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. ap25-1m

SCHOOL OF TRADE, J. Dyhrenfurth, Principal—a practical institution, recommended by the business men of Chicago. ap26-4w

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. may19-4w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING May 21, 1863.

The general money market of the city is steady showing scarcely any variation from day to day; money is abundant, and borrowers if anything less in number, and exceedingly moderate in their wants. Rates of discount easy at 8@10 ℔ cent.

New York exchange is working easier, but the variation is slight. The demand continues enormous. The rates as heretofore are par@¼, buying; selling ⅛@¼. With most of the banks the rates are firm at the higher figure, only best customers obtaining a concession of a small fraction.

Gold opened in New York at 148¾, then 149¼, and closed at 150. The rate here during business hours was 148, a very few perhaps offering a fraction above. After bank hours, when the report came in, 149 was freely offered, and probably ½ more would have been paid, but we heard of no sales.

Silver 133@135. Indiana State Bank and Kentucky currency 109; Canada 145. New Treasury Nominal. Selling price ¾@1¼ premium.

EXPORTS, NEW YORK.—The following is a comparative statement of exports (exclusive of specie) from New York for the week ending May 19 and since Jan. 1:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
For the week	$2,607,281	$2,423,100	$2,474,649
Prev. reported	47,912,318	44,224,906	67,589,150
Since Jan. 1	$49,889,609	$46,648,406	$70,067,797

New York Stock Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, May 21, 1863.

STOCKS—Active and considerably higher for some kinds.

C. & R. I.	102¾	Pac. Mail (b. 10)	187
P. F. W. & C.	73	N. Y. C.	118
C. & N. W.	33¾	Erie	97¾
A. & T. H.	52	Erie pfd	105¾
C. & A.	75¾	Harlem	105¾
M. & P. D. C.	44	Harlem pfd	115
Tol. & W. pfd.	87	M. S.	79
Tol. & W.	68	A. & T. H. pfd.	81
Cleve. & Tol.	114	C. & N. W. mtg.	64
Gal. & Chi.	107	M. & M. grants	66
C. & Pitts.	98¾	A. & T. H. inc.	77
I. C. scrip	113	Mo. 6s	70
M. S. g'd	116	Tenn.	61¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

U. S. 1 yr. cert.	99¾	U. S. 6s '81 c.	107¾
7 3-10s	106		

MONEY—Active at 6 per cent.

Sterling exchange quiet and steady—164 for first class bills.

Gold firmer—opening at 148¾@148⅞, and closing firm at 150@150¼.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET—REMARKS.

The extreme excitement in the stock market shows little or no abatement. The downward course of prices yesterday morning was continued on the street early this morning, and Erie sold as low as 91¼, against 93¾ at yesterday's second board.

The New York Central and some of the Western shares were also sold at a further concession; but these comparatively low figures were not justified by the tenor of the market inside the Board Room, where a large number of orders appeared to buy. There was, consequently, a very spirited time on the leading speculations, and a large business done as compared with yesterday afternoon.

The best sales of Erie were 4c higher, N. Y. C 3c, and Galena 3c, while the other Western shares were on some descriptions lower than yesterday's second board, though better than the cheap sales on the street this morning.

Government stocks firm.

Missouri and Tennessees steady.

Among the railroad bonds there was a heavy fall in the Chicago & Northwestern seconds.

The price of gold continues about 148¾.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Br'ly. bu.
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cor. day last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Grass Seed. lbs.	Hides. lbs.	High-wines. brls.	Live Hogs. No.	Dres'd Hogs. No.	Beef C'tle. No.
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cor. day last year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barl'y bu.
Buffalo	....	34550	128740	....	....	....
Oswego	....	15000	....	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh	1150	....	1875	....	....	....
Kingston	....	28175	....	....	....	....
Total	1150	67725	124575	....	....	....

The receipts of produce during the past twenty-four hours embraced 18,738 brls of flour, 25,471 bu wheat, 190,800 bu corn, 24,300 bu oats, and 4,231 bu rye. *The receipts of flour are the heaviest ever before known, for one day's supply, in the history of our city.*

The general produce markets were active and prices ruled a shade higher, both on wheat and corn. Besides an active shipping inquiry, there was a fair local speculative demand, and business was consequently brisk.

The Flour market, however, remains inactive and quiet, with light sales of Spring extras at $4.50@5.50. The unusually heavy receipts, noted above, tended to depress the market.

There was a better inquiry for No 2 Spring Wheat, and prices ruled 1@2c higher than yesterday; but No 1 Spring was partially neglected and without any material change. About 60,000 bushels changed hands at $1.17¾ for No 2 Red; $1.03¾ for Rejected Red; $1.14@1.17 for No 1 Spring; 99@99c for No 2 Spring; and 78@80c for Rejected Spring—the market closing very firm, owing to more favorable advices from New York.

The Corn market opened buoyant and fully ½c per bushel higher, principally under the influence of the stormy speculative demand that existed; but shippers refused to pay the prices and withdrew from the market, when it immediately fell back and became active at an advance of nearly ½c on yesterday's ruling quotations, with sales of about 160,000 bushels, at 50@52c for Canal and River Mixed afloat; 49c for Yellow Corn in store; 48½@49c for Mixed Corn in store; and 47c for Rejected Corn. The bulk of the sales of Mixed Corn were at 48½c, and notwithstanding the New York market was better, it closed dull at that price, with a downward tendency.

The market for Oats also opened firm and fully higher than yesterday, but fell back and closed dull at a decline of ¼@½c per bushel—No 1 selling at 53@53½c. In the early part of the day sales were made as high as 54c, but the great bulk of the transactions were at 53½c. Rejected Oats were sold at 49½@50c.

Rye was more active at 72c for No. 1 in store. No. 2 Barley in store was sold at $1.16. Highwines were generally held at 39½c, but the market was dull—buyers offering only 39c. A small lot of city wines were sold at holders' figures. Provisions were dull, and generally neglected—the transactions being confined to small lots of Lard at 9c, and a lot of 175 brls city Mess Pork at $12.75. There is a fair inquiry for Lard at 9c, but holders of strictly prime are asking 9¼c. Tallow is in fair demand at 9¼c for city, and 9½c for country.

The receipts of Live Hogs were fair, and under a liberal shipping inquiry. We note an active market at an advance of 20@30c over the closing prices of the last market day. The sales foot up some 1,200 at a range of $3.50@4.50.

Beef Cattle were in light supply, and steady, with sales at $4.00@5.60 for medium to prime.

The Salt market continues firm, with sales of Michigan Fine at $1.85, delivered at cars, and $1.80 on dock. The supply is scarcely equal to the demand. Liverpool G. A. Salt is held at $2 ℔ sack.

There is still a good demand for cargoes of Lumber, and the market remains steady and firm, with sales to-day at $13 12½@14.00 for good cist shore qualities. The best Muskegon and Green Bay cargoes are active at $14.50. We notice from the Detroit papers that Chicago dealers are there buying lumber.

There are but few vessels in port, and we report only two engagements, at 9c for Wheat, and 8c for Corn to Buffalo.

PERSONAL.—P. M. Tait, Esq., a London banker, was on 'Change to-day.

A Cargo of Wheat from Sheboygan to Europe.

The brig Hanover is taking on at Sheboygan a cargo of 15,000 bu choice Wisconsin wheat, which she will take direct to Liverpool and Hamburgh.

Sale of Salt at Montreal.

At Montreal, on the 16th, a sale of Liverpool coarse salt, per ship Magnet, took place, and was fairly attended, but only 2,000 bags were disposed of at 50@55c, at which the balance of the cargo was withdrawn. It is stated that an advance on the latter price was offered after the sale and refused.

Commercial Circulars by the America.

LONDON, May 1, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Butter is difficult to quit, sale being much interfered with by cheap new Irish, and quotations must be reduced about 4s ℔ cwt. Cheese in good sale at former rates. Bacon, not so much doing, the speculative demand having subsided. Hams in steady demand, but shoulders sell slowly. Beef and pork in retail sale; fine beef would sell freely but there is none here.

LARD—Quotations unaltered, but not so much business doing as last week.

BREADSTUFFS—Arrivals continue very moderate, which, coupled with the little excitement occasioned by recent events in America, has given our market a decidedly firm tone, and in spite of the adverse influence of very favorable weather for the growing crops, speculators have come forward more freely, and a good business has been done in wheat during the last few days. We cannot, today, quote any advance over Monday's rates, but we have recovered fully 2s from the last decline.

FLOUR—Is generally held rather above the views of buyers, but a fair business is done in good qualities at about 6d over last week's prices.

MAIZE—Is only taken for feeding purposes in our market; there is no improvement in value and the demand is retail.

There have been no arrivals off the Coast since our last report. GROVES & TODD.

LIVERPOOL, May 1, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Holders of low and medium qualities of beef are still pressing sellers, and for such, prices are again easier. Fine being comparatively scarce, sells in retail at full prices. Fine pork is in fair demand—prices unchanged. There has been a lull in the speculative demand for bacon, but encouraged by the falling off in shipments, holders are firm. Cheese is rather easier, and to effect sales a decline of 1s@2s ℔ cwt. has to be conceded. Butter continues almost unsaleable except as grease.

LARD—A good business has been done at last week's quotations, the sales amounting to about 500 tons.

TALLOW—Has been in good demand, and the stock of American has been almost cleared off at an advance of 6d@1s ℔ cwt.

BREADSTUFFS—In consequence of the almost total suspension of shipments from New York, coupled with some uneasiness as to our political relations with the Federal Government, the market opened on Monday very strong, with a good demand for all articles at advancing prices.

At Tuesday's market the firmness of holders prevented a large business in wheat, but the sales were at an advance of 2d per cental on Friday's quotations; flour was in steady demand at Friday's prices. A good business was done in Indian corn at an advance of 1s per qr. Since Tuesday the trade has been very firm, and a further advance of 6d per qr was made on Indian corn.

At our market to-day the tone of the trade was much quieter, but we repeat Tuesday's quotations for wheat and flour. Holders of Indian corn commenced asking 30s 6d per qr for mixed, but buyers held back, and before the close it was obtainable at 30s, most of the advance since Tuesday being thus lost. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co.

GLASGOW, May 1, 1863.

PROVISIONS—Beef and pork are very quiet this week. Bacon fully maintains quotations. Buyers very cautious, and decline going into heavy stocks, having no faith in any advance. Shoulders more plentiful, and fully 1s 6d per cwt. easier on the week. Cheese of fair quality much wanted, and would bring extreme quotations. Butter a perfect drug, nothing fine being in the market.

LARD—A steady trade doing in prime leaf at 38s per cwt. in store and ex ship.

TALLOW—Rather easier. Considerable sales at 41s for North American.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather during the past week has been generally cold and boisterous, any rain that has yet fallen doing no harm; farming operations progressing favorably.

On Wednesday the market was better attended than it has been for months prior, both by town and country dealers and millers. Prices advanced fully 2s per boll on wheat, and per barrel on flour for all kinds; a considerable quantity changing hands, the buyers being principally millers and consumers.

To-day our market had its usual attendance, and a quiet steady business doing, free of excitement; the late advance on wheat and flour fully maintained. Maize now held at quotations; consumers compelled to give the advance. JOHN ATHYA & Co.

HAVRE, May 1, 1863.

Great dullness prevails in our breadstuff market. The weather continues very favorable. Prices are generally looking downward.

There has been some demand for American lard; about 560 tierces and barrels were sold at 43@42f 50 for inferior, and at 45@46f for good descriptions.

A lot of tallow, Philadelphia, found buyers at 82f per 50 kilo. No change in ashes.

Several lots of rock oil, together 1,300 brls, were realized at 80@82f ℔ 100 kilo. Copper, Superior Lake, is quoted at 245@250f.

Ocean Freights at New York—May 19.

There was continued activity in the shipment of grain to Europe to-day, aggregating, it is estimated, at least 400,000 bushels. To Liverpool, the shipments were about 90,000 bushels. Corn at 9½@9¾c; 140,000 bu. Wheat at 10@10½d; and per neutral, 380 brls. Flour at 2s. 6d. Lard at 30s; and per steamer, 20,000 bu. Wheat at 12@13d; 200 brls. Flour 3s. To London, per neutral, 4,000 brls. Flour at 3s 4½d; 6,000 bu. Wheat at 10½d. To Glasgow, 20,000 bu. Corn at 10¼d. To a British port, direct, a British bark, with 12,000 bu. Wheat at 11½d. To Cork for orders, two foreign vessels with grain at 5s 6d, and one, the Ocean Sprite, at 5s 10½d.

Up Freights.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 20th.]

Freights are very quiet for grain, but there is a good demand for vessels for the lumber, stave and salt trade. We hear of two or three charters at $2.62½ for lumber from Saginaw to Chicago—an advance of 12½c—and a charter at 20c for salt from Saginaw to Chicago, with a demand for one or two more vessels at same figure.

St. Louis Markets—May 20.

Buyers of flour took hold pretty freely at lower prices, and the sales amounted to over 5,300 brls, mostly single extra at $3.00@3.50 for fine; $4.00@4 12½ for low single grade superfine; $4.40 to $4.70 for superfine, and $5.25, $5 40 and $5.50 for single extra. There was a further decline in wheat of 2@3c per bu, with sales of 5,150 sks at 98c@$1.22 per bu for common to choice. The demand for corn was steady at 58c; but receipts being light, holders contended for higher prices, which made the market rather slow. Oats were unchanged, with sales of 2,800 sacks at 75c and on private terms. Rye was a shade firmer, with sales at 78@80c, sks returned, and 80c including sacks. Nothing transpired in provisions or lard. Whisky was firmer, with sales of 166 brls at 36@38c per gal. Wool [illegible]

Cleveland Grain Market—May 20.

Received, 4,700 bu wheat, 1,500 bu oats. Wheat—Market firmer and unchanged. Sales on 'Change 1 car amber on track at $1.27; 1 car choice Indiana white at $1.41, and 5,000 bu red f. o. b. at $1.25. Corn—We have no sales to report since our last. We quote nominally at 60c. Oats—Sales 1 car on track at 60c, and 3,500 bu on private terms. Rye—Sales 60 bu at 85c.

Toledo Grain Market—May 20.

Wheat—The little activity apparent, when our report closed yesterday, died out at night, and this morning the market was flat; since the noon report it has revived a little. There are no transactions reported, and none could be made at $1.20 for No 1 Red, and $1.10 for No 2. Corn—The receipts continue light, and holders are firm, but New York advices are without animation; [illegible]

the past few weeks have depressed eastern markets, and we quote the market here dull, at a decline of 4@5c. Nominal at 80@87c. Rye nominal at 80c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market—May 19.

The market for crude was unsettled and excited to-day, and holders generally asked a still further advance, but buyers, with but few exceptions held off, and the result is, we have but few transactions to report. It was pretty generally conceded, however, that but little, if any, could be had at our last quotations. We quote at 10¼@11c in bulk, and fair bbls in brls. Sale of 500 brls at 27c; 26 brls at 26c on track, and 165 brls heavy at 30½c, packages included.

Refined, like crude, is very unsettled, and it is hard to give reliable quotations. The market is firm, and the tendency is upward. We quote at a quarter for good city brands in bond, for immediate delivery, and 46@47c, free.

Baltimore Provision Market—May 19.

Transactions under this head are unimportant and prices are nominal. We quote new mess pork at $15.00@15.50, old do at $13.50, and prime at $14 ℔ bbl. Baltimore packed mess beef at $15.00@15.50 and do No. 1 at $13.50, western do do at $12.00 ℔ bbl. Bacon—Shoulders 5¾@6c; sides 7½c; plain hams 8½@9½c, sugar cured and fancy do, 11@12½c ℔ lb. Bulk Meat—Shoulders 5c; sides 5¾@6c, and hams 6¾@6¾c ℔ lb. Lard—Western in brls and tcs 10¼@11c, and country 10c ℔ lb.

Detroit Grain Market—May 20.

Flour—Market depressed and irregular, and prices nominal. Holders continue to ask about $1.60 for superiors, but it is a figure rarely obtained, and then only for light lots. Wheat—Market heavy and unsettled. Street prices about $1.30 for red, and $1.50 for white. Corn—Demand quite active at 50@53c. Oats—Street price 50@52c; 54c f. o. b.

Baltimore Salt Market—May 19.

Jobbing lots of sack are in fair demand, very little doing in bulk. We quote ground alum at $1.50@1.60 and ordinary brands of fine at $2.25@2.40 ℔ sack. Turks Island 40c ℔ bu.

Cincinnati Salt Market—May 20.

There is no new feature in the market. There is nothing doing in foreign, and for Ohio River, Mason City and Kanawha, the demand is light, as heretofore, at 30@32c ℔ bu of 50 lbs, and $1.50 ℔ brl of 280 lbs.

Providence Wool Market—May 19.

The sales for the week have been 5,000 lbs fleece at 70@75c; 12,000 lbs do at —; 3,500 lbs pulled at 65@72c; 5,000 lbs foreign at 40c.

The Lumber Trade at Detroit.

[From the Detroit Advertiser.]

The lumber trade is very healthy, with an excellent inquiry for Ohio, &c. We have also noticed Chicago buyers here within a day or two. The buoyancy in this important branch of trade is contributing immensely to the prosperity of the State just now.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

☞ *All grain sold "in store" is reported in this market report as subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a transaction is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b." or "free of storage." All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.*

THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, 1863.

FREIGHTS—Very few vessels in port, and rates unchanged. The engagements were as follows: To BUFFALO: Schr. Yankee Blade, with wheat at 9c; bark Stannard, with corn at 8c.

FLOUR—Received, 18,738 brls; shipped, 1,150 brls. Market quiet. Sales: 100 brls good spring extra at $4.75; 340 brls do at $4.50; 150 brls "Brick City" do at $5.00; 100 brls "Plainfield" on p. t.; 30 brls "Trout Creek" super at $3.75.

BRAN—10 tons in bulk at $11.50.

WHEAT—Received, 25,471 bu; shipped, 67,725 bu. Market for No. 2 Spring was active and 1c to 2c higher; but there was no material change in No. 1. Sales were:—4 0 bu No. 2 Red winter (in S. B. & Co's) at $1.17¾; 400 bu rejected Red Winter (in same house) at $1.03¾; 400 by No. 1 Spring (in Newberry's) at $1.17; 400 bu do (in M. & A's) at $1.16¾; 4,450 bu do (in A. D. & Co.'s) at $1.15; 1,400 bu do (in same house) at $1.14½; 1,000 bu do at $1.14; 5,000 bu No. 2 Spring (in North side houses and in F. & T.'s) at 99c; 2,000 bu do at 99½c; 1,000 bu do at 97c; 1,500 bu do at 95½c; 20,0 bu do (in A. D. & Co's) at 94c; 3,000 bu do at 94½c; 2,000 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do (in S. B. & Co.'s) at 92c; 8,000 bu rejected Spring (in North side houses) at 80½c; 7,000 bu do at 80c; 1,300 bu do at 78c.

By Sample:—341 bgs choice White Winter on track at $1.43¾.

CORN—Received, 190,800 bu; shipped, 124,575 bu. Market opened ½c higher, but before the close the advance was almost entirely lost. Sales: 5,000 bu prime High Mixed afloat at 52c; 10,000 bu Canal Mixed afloat at 50¼c; 5,000 bu do at 50¼c; 15,000 bu do at 50c; 27,000 bu do at 50¼c f. o. b.; 3,000 bu Yellow Corn in store at 50c; 34,000 bu Mixed Corn in store at 49c; 80,000 bu do at 48½c; 5,000 bu do at 48¾c; 12,000 bu do at 48½c; 46,000 bu Rejected Corn in store at 47c.

By Sample:—510 bags Mixed at 52c on track.

OATS—Received, 24,300 bu. Market ½@¾c lower. Sales were:—12,000 bu No 1 in store at 54c; 2,000 bu do at 53½c; 32,000 bu do at 53c; 6,000 bu do at 53¼c; 4,000 bu do at 53c; 2,000 bu Rejected Oats in store at 50c; 1,000 bu do at 49½c.

RYE—Received, 4,081 bu. Market more active and unchanged. Sales:—13,630 bu No 1 in store at 72c.

BARLEY—Received, none. Market quiet but firm. Sales:—400 bu No 2 in store at $1.16.

HIGHWINES—Market dull, with buyers at 39c, and sellers at 39½c. Sales:—50 brls city wines at 39½c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 80@82c per gallon.

MESS PORK—Dull. Sales:—175 brls city packed at $12.75; 100 brls M. O. at $11.00.

LARD—In fair demand and steady. Sales:—80 tcs Country Leaf in lots at 9c.

GREASE—46 tcs Yellow Grease at 7¼c.

TALLOW—94 brls country at 9½c; 35 brls city at 9¼c.

HIDES—Dull and neglected. We quote:

Dry Flint	18@17
Green Salted	7@8½
Green Country	6½@7
Dry Salted	13@15
Calf and Kip	11@13

BUTTER—Market extremely dull, with sales of fresh roll at 13@14c.

EGGS—In good supply and a shade lower. Sales 50 brls at 8c; 12 brls at 8½c.

POULTRY—Chickens in good demand at $2.75@3 ℔ doz; Turkeys 9@10c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—400 bushels choice Neshannocks at 95c; 800 bu good Mixed at 80c on track.

HUNGARIAN SEED—30 bags at $1.35; 7 bags at $1.30; 16 bags at $1.25.

TIMOTHY SEED—30 bags at $1.29; 50 bu at $1.27¾.

BEANS—40 bu fair Mixed at $2.50.

LUMBER—Cargo of schr Kitty Grant, from Sheldon's Mills, Kalamazoo, good quality, at $14; schr Norway, from Kewaunee, (Taylor's Mills), 130,000 feet, at $14, good quality, and $14.50; cargo of common Muskegon lumber, 140,000 feet at $12.12½.

SHINGLE BOLTS—Cargo of schr Forester, from Cedar River, 40 cords, at $10.

SALT—200 brls Michigan Fine at $1.85 delivered at Ill. Cent. cars; 100 brls do at $1.80 on dock—the latter in old packages.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE—Market steady. Sales were: Coven sold McAllister 50 head, (a mixed drove—premium and good,) averaging 1,157 lbs, at $70.00 per head.

Wayne sold Hyman 9 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $4.50.

Vaughn sold Cook 16 head, averaging 950 lbs, at $4.00. They were a lot of rough steers and cows.

Bundy sold Hyman & Rubel 50 head prime steers, fed by Pearce, of Adams Co., estimated at 700 lbs net, at $61.00.

Moore sold Huffman 17 head, averaging 1,066 lbs, at $3.70.

Miller & Co sold Morris, Rineman & Walzel 115 head, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $3.60.

HOGS—Active at 20@30c better. Sales were:

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
51	240	$4.50	30	220	$4.00
415	213	4 45	67	180	3 75
109	219	4 30	50	160	3 75
51	227	4 30	50	192	3 65
65	227	4 25	58	185	3 50
56	233	4 10	47	163	3 50

SHEEP—Steady. Sales were:

65 sheep, averaging	115 lbs, at	$7.50
70	117	7.00

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending May 19.

[Abridged from the New York Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 3,188.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality..11¾@11¼ | Ordinary..........10@11
Medium........11 @12¼ |

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 13c. The general average of the market at 11¼c. The most of the sales range from 11@12¼c.

Prices per head and per pound, of different weights, will be found in accounts of sales of sundry droves.

Total number of beeves received in the city this week, 3,956.

This is 404 head less than last week, and 513 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 4,022 head, while the number to-day being 3,188 shows 834 head less than the average, and 804 head less than this day week.

OPENING DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, May 18.—The cattle speculators got the butchers in a trap this morning, and they were not slow in appropriating their advantage. In consequence of the failure of about 1,000 head of bullocks destined for this week's market, to arrive over the Erie Road, there was not over 3,000 head on sale this morning, and upon this light supply the salesmen advanced the price upon the rates of last week nearly half a cent a pound net, and during all the morning this advance was pretty well maintained, but in the afternoon, when it became known that there was a short supply, the butchers were more willing to buy. [illegible] off for more favorable times, and in [illegible] undoubtedly obtained them [illegible] per pound, in better estimates of weight. The great bulk of the stock sold to-day at prices equal to 11¾@12¼c per lb for the net weight of meat, seller sinking offal. None but some of the very coarsest sold below 11c per pound, and more sold over 11c per pound than in any day this year, and altogether, this is the highest of the high markets. How far it has been caused by the accidental short supply, readers must form their own opinion, as well as how to estimate the number now on the road will effect the next week's market. It will depend something upon the wants of the Government, the agents of which, Messrs. Starr & Reed, were in market to-day with a requisition for 100 head, but took only 60. It is understood that the new contractor, Robins, at $6.50, live weight, has totally failed to comply, and, therefore, the agents will have to buy as heretofore to fill requisitions, which will not be as large during summer as for the past four months. Nearly all the stock on sale to-day is from Illinois, and generally of good, fair quality, and some droves rather extra; these will average 12½c ℔ lb net, but the general average quality is not as good as last week, and the average price higher, but not as high as was anticipated in the morning. Some of the salesmen say the falling off is $1.00@3.00 ℔ head, but butchers "don't see it." We see the trade grows very dull, compared with morning, and know that prices naturally decline. They may revive a little to-morrow, but it is doubtful, as there was no honest reason for any advance to-day. The weather is dry, cool and clear—good weather for meat on the hooks, and butchers do not require a heavy stock of live cattle to carry them over the week, when it is confidently expected that prices must decline.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, May 19.—The decline has already commenced. Some of the recipients of fresh cattle this morning declare that prices are $10 a head less than at the opening, and that it won't pay. 300 head more on sale, it would, apparently, be impossible to sell them at any price. Butchers are now convinced that the advance yesterday was without reason and was obtained upon false pretenses. Some of the owners of cattle declare there is no advance, but the commission merchants are pretty well agreed that there is, and owing to the large number that were sold early in the morning at an acknowledged advance, we are sure of it, but as the price or estimate of weight gave way towards the close, we have only advanced the average a quarter of a cent, making 11¾c ℔ lb, which we will be sure by the report of several droves, is the actual average of the market. The cheap cattle are only cheap, however, an unfavorable look for those who have bought cattle at extravagant high rates last week. The total number received in the city for the week also shows that there is not a short supply, notwithstanding the failure to arrive of so large a number.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, May 21, 1863.

FLOUR—Held firmer at [illegible] for extra spring.

WHEAT—Market a shade firmer [illegible] at $1.10¾.

FREIGHTS—Nothing doing.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 21, 1863.

WHISKY—The market was quiet and dull to-day, and prices lower. 200 brls sold at 40½c.

PROVISIONS—The market remains dull and unsettled, and prices to a great extent are nominal. Bulk sides could be sold to some extent at 5c, packed, and bulk shoulders at 3¾@3¾c loose. Old city mess pork is offered rather pressingly at $10, but it is generally held at $14. 300 tcs prime city lard sold at 9¼c, but it is difficult to buy at this rate.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 21.

COTTON—Market active but very heavy, and 1@2c lower. Sales—1,300 bales at 50@51c for middling uplands.

GRAIN—Flour opened heavy and closed dull and 5c lower, with sales at $6 40@6.55 for Round Hoop Ohio; $6.60@7.25 for trade brands. Wheat opened in better, but closed dull at yesterday's quotations, holders desiring to realize. Corn opened a shade firmer, but closed dull and drooping at 71½@76c for old mixed western, including one cargo very choice nearly yellow; 79c for new and old mixed western. Oats lower, with moderate business at 76@79c for western and state, closing at inside quotations.

WHISKY—Is without decided change, at 43½@44c. 200 brls duty paid at 43c, and 200 brls in bond at 34c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugars more active: 10¾@11c for N. O.; 10@10¾c for Muscovado. Molasses firm and very active, St. Croix 48c; Porto Rico 40@52c; Muscovado 43½@45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork less active but prices without material change. Bacon Sides more active, 6¾c for western cured; 6¾c for Light western Short Ribbed; 5¾@6¾c for Rough Sides. Lard a shade easier and more doing, 9¾@10¼c. Cheese firm, 10@13c for new.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 21, 1863.

FLOUR—Demand moderate. Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat, firm demand firmer; No 2 Chicago spring at $1.09. Corn in moderate request at 61c. Other grains generally no sale.

WHISKY—In fair demand at 41½@42c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 12c on corn, 14c on wheat to New York.

IMPORTS—26,000 brls flour, 134,000 bu wheat, 94,000 bu corn.

EXPORTS—1,300 brls flour, 126,000 bu wheat, 164,000 bu corn, 38,000 bu oats.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 21.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in better demand. Chicago spring $1.08; winter red Illinois $1.27; good Milwaukee club $1.28. Corn is held generally above the views of buyers. Iowa mixed 65c. Peas held at $1.00, which is above the views of buyers.

The Foreign Markets.

[By telegraph.] PER STEAMER NORTH AMERICA.

The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Circular reports sales for the week at 61,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—COTTON—The market has been active and buoyant, and prices ½d higher for American; 19,700 bales were sold to speculators, and 18,500 to exporters. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, market closing with a still advancing tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull and tendency downward, with a slight decline in wheat and flour. Corn steady and unchanged.

PRODUCE—Steady.

LONDON, May 8.—MONEY MARKET—Consols for money, 92@93¼. Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £297,000. Erie shares quoted at 47½@48¼; Illinois Central, 43¼@41¼ discount.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........May 21.

Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Burns, Grand Haven, 25 m lum, 60 cds slabs, 100 brls plaster, 12 brls fish.
Bark J A Stannard, Richardson, Buffalo.
[illegible]
Schr Kitty Grant, Teed, Kalamazoo, 85 m lum.
[illegible]
Schr Elva, Swensen, White Lake, 90 m lum, 30 m lath.
[illegible]
Schr R Spencer, Mullins, Duck Lake, 85 m lum.
[illegible]
Scow Hercules, Peterson, Muskegon, 95 m lum.
[illegible]

CLEARED..........May 21.

Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Racine, Arthur, Buffalo, 5000 brls flour, 200 brls lard, 165 bxs starch.
Prop J Barber, Burns, Grand Haven, [illegible]
[illegible]
Schr Sebastopol, Johnson, Muskegon.
Schr Guide, Burgess, St Joseph, sundries.
[illegible]
Schr White Cloud, Stratton, Kingston, 14,780 bu corn.
Schr Belle Steven, Scott, Detroit, 200 brls flour.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, May 21, 1863.

CLEARED.

Essex, Lockport.
Resolute, Athens.
Lady Franklin, Athens.
[illegible]
Edinburg, LaSalle.
Ottawa, Ottawa.
J. Hartwell, Marseilles.
Yorktown, Ottawa.
[illegible]

ARRIVED.

P. Northrup, Preston, 175 empty barrels.
Geo. L. Taylor, Joliet, 72 yds rubble stone.
Walter Smith, Athens, 20 yds rubble stone.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO VESSELS.—The following vessels arrived at Buffalo on the 19th: Props Merchant, Wenona; barks Chenango, Kate Darling, Orphan Boy, Castilia, Gallatin; schrs Brown, Gallatin, Griswold, Sea Bird, Comet, Cooper, Harman, Jennie and Annie, Harvey, Peoria, Rayner.

The following Chicago vessels cleared from Buffalo on the 19th inst: Props Evergreen City, Bradbury; barks Chenango, Peru, Dobbins, Ellsworth, Darling, Sigel; schrs Shook, Star of Hope, Fox, Corinthian, Harvey, Comet, Northern Belle, Cuba, Bemis, Morey, Scandinavian, Gallatin.

PASSED THROUGH.—The following Chicago vessels passed through the Welland Canal.

Vessels bound West.	Where from.	Where to.
Prop Maine,	Ogd'n & Oswego,	Chicago.
Bark Monarch,	Oakville,	Chicago.
Bark Cleveland,	Ogdensburgh,	Chicago.
Vessels bound East.	Where from.	Where to.
[illegible]	Chicago,	Kingston.
Bark John Breden,	Chicago,	Kingston.
[illegible]	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Plymouth Rock,	Chicago,	Oswego.
[illegible]	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Navy,	Chicago,	Toronto.
Schr Queen of the Lakes,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Bark America,	Chicago,	Oswego.
Schr Willard Johnson,	Chicago,	Oswego.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 21, 1863.

UP—Props Buffalo, Bradbury; barks Goff, Northwest; brig Globe; schrs Miranda, Gem, Wagataff.

DOWN—Props Fountain, Nile; barks Fame, Monitor; brigs Lake Gale, Powhatan; schrs Gipsey, Mott, Japan, Poland, Born Breed, Wanooma.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at his office, Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, June 1st, 1863, for supplying, issuing and delivering at Camp Butler, Illinois, and at any other place or places in the Military District of Illinois, except in the County of Cook, all the rations to consist of the articles hereinafter specified, that shall be required for each of the United States troops, prisoners, or others entitled to draw rations from the United States at such posts, commencing in the County of Sangamon on July 1st, 1863, and at all other places June 6th, 1863, and ending on the last day of December, 1863, or such earlier day as the Commissary General may direct. The ration to be furnished shall consist of the following articles, viz: One and a quarter pounds of fresh beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork or bacon; twenty-two ounces of fresh baker's bread, or twenty [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

SINDAR W. EDWARDS, Captain and Commissary.

my23-d365-2t

J. & J. COLMAN'S
CELEBRATED LONDON MUSTARD.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
PICKLES AND SAUCES.
COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE.
[illegible]

BUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER
We are in want of
BUTTER.
Parties shipping to us will be guaranteed the highest price, quick sales and prompt returns.
BATES, STONE & CO.,
[illegible]

THE FAMILY WANT.
Whitney's Excelsior Clothes Wringer
AND STARCHER, [illegible]

REMOVAL.—We have removed from 51 to 63 Lake st., corner of State.
FORSMAN BROTHERS,
Wholesale Clothing and Piece Goods, 63 Lake street, Chicago.
[illegible]

CLOSING OF THE MAILS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Summer Arrangement.

The following gives the time of closing mails and movement of mail trains:

Railroads.	Trains dep.	Mail close.	Trains arr.
Mich. Sou.	6:40 a. m.	11:00 p. m. ex. Sat.	7:30 a. m.
"	7:30 a. m.	11:00 p. m. ex. Sat.	[illegible]
"	7:15 p. m.	2:15 p. m. ex. Sat.	[illegible]
Mich. Cen.	6:00 a. m.	11:00 p. m. ex. Sat.	[illegible]
"	7:30 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	7:15 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
P. F. W.	7:30 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
"	7:15 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cin. A. L.	7:30 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gal. & Chi.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dixon A. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Isl'd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & Al.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Supplementary mails for Eastern cities and Canada, close daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 5:45 p. m. Letters for these mails must be deposited in the chief clerk's room (up stairs) after 5:15 p. m.

Mails for California close daily, for the overland route, at 7:15 a. m. (except Sundays).

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	6:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*6:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	[illegible]
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	*7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Mail Train	*7:30 a. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Night Express	*7:30 p. m.	*8:30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Night Passenger	†7:15 p. m.	†7:15 p. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	*3:30 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*9:30 a. m.	*9:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	*10:00 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*3:00 p. m.	*3:15 p. m.
" "	*6:15 p. m.	*7:45 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*6:00 a. m.
Night Passenger	*8:45 p. m.	*11:20 p. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Night Express	*8:15 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:50 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:30 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	*8:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	*8:30 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:30 a. m.
Woodstock and Way	*3:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Janesville Accom.	*5:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*8:50 p. m.	*5:50 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*8:45 a. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Express	*1:00 p. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*7:00 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
Waukegan "	*5:30 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In St. John's Church, Kalamazoo, Mich., on Tuesday, 19th inst., by Rev. Read. D. Walker, SILAS REYNOLDS DIVINE, of Chicago, Ill., and HELEN NOLTON, of Richland, Kalamazoo Co., Mich.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—To Lawyers.—About thirty volumes standard Law Books, latest edition, good order, [illegible] at wholesale prices. Inquire at Room No. 10 Tremont Exchange Building, Dearborn st. my22-d

FOR SALE—A House and Lot on Tyler street, between Hacker and Aberdeen. House has 7 apartments; barn for two horses, [illegible] planked. Cistern, holding 250 gallons. Will be sold cheap for cash. For particulars apply at 2 West Randolph street. my22-d

FOR SALE—Lots. Lot on north side of Lake street, running through to Fulton, 25 by 150 feet deep. Price $1800 for the whole lot. Two Lots, each 25 by 151 feet, on the corner of Michigan and Twenty-second streets. Lot on southside of Commerce street, between Halsted and Union streets. [illegible] GRANT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. my22-d

FOR SALE—House and Lot on South Greene street, near Adams, [illegible] Apply to GEORGE W. [illegible], Attorney at Law, 123 Dearborn street. my22-d

FOR SALE—$7,000 worth of Groceries, CHEAP FOR CASH, or will take part payment in City Lots or Lands, [illegible] J. S. BAKER & CO. my22-d

FOR SALE—Hotel for sale or to rent. The popular and well known Hotel, known as the Julien House, in the City of Dubuque, [illegible] ALEX. YOUNG, Dubuque, Iowa, or [illegible] 44 Dearborn st. my12-d

FOR SALE.—Forty-eight feet, with two small houses, on Michigan avenue, [illegible] ALONZO RICHMOND, 39 South Water st. my22-d

FOR SALE—An Engine Lathe, 20 inch swing, 14 foot bed, new and in complete order. To be seen at No. 152 West Lake street. my22-d

FOR SALE—Engine, Boiler, Pipes, Pumps, Shafting and Pulleys, all complete and in running order, 25 horse power. Cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box [illegible] my22-d

FOR SALE—$2,650 will buy a handsome new two-story Cottage House, containing [illegible] my22-d

FOR SALE—A splendid Farm, situated in Peoria County, Hallock Township, about twenty miles from the city of Peoria, five miles from Chillicothe, and about ten from Lacon, having the benefit of three markets. The Farm consists of two hundred and fifty-two acres, one hundred and sixty under cultivation. It is an excellent Stock Farm, well adapted to raising stock. Has a fine range of timber and an excellent stream passing through it; there are three houses upon it, one a large one, containing four rooms and substantially built. There is a coal pit opened about one and a half miles from the farm, and the bluffs of this section are said to contain coal. All the farming implements and stock will be sold with it. The owner having been in the army for the past two years, and desiring to remain in the service as long as our country requires, is the only reason for disposing of it. It will be sold at a bargain. A part of the payment to be made in cash, and the remainder on six years time, at 6 per cent. interest. For further particulars inquire of the owner's wife, Mrs. LETITIA S. BALDWIN, Chillicothe, Peoria Co., Ill. my22-d

FOR SALE—One hundred feet on South Clark street, at the corner of Harrison, with five stores and one dwelling house. Inquire of S. S. WILLIAMS, No. 5 Methodist block, Chicago. my17-d

Boarding.

BOARDING—Three furnished rooms to let, with board, at 19 Michigan avenue. my22-d

BOARDING.—Two large unfurnished rooms to rent, with board, pleasantly situated, on West Washington street, six blocks from the river. Address P. O. Box 2858. my22-d

BOARDING—Furnished and unfurnished suits of rooms, with board, at 181 Washington street. Day boarders also accommodated. my22-d

BOARDING—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with day board by applying at 18 Lake street, between the avenues. my22-d

BOARDING.—A very desirable suit of front rooms, and a few single rooms, unfurnished, also furnished single rooms, can be had with board, at 300 State street. my22-d

Strayed.

STRAYED.—Broke out of my inclosure, at Junction, a dark chestnut bay Colt, black mane and tail, about 15 hands high, [illegible] J. H. GRAY, Junction. my22-d

STRAYED—On Sunday last, from Carville, two Horses, [illegible] PETER SCHENCK, Cottage Grove avenue, near the Car Works. my22-d

STRAYED—On Sunday last, from the Chicago City Railway Company's Stable on State street, a brown Horse, [illegible] F. CAMPBELL, Foreman. my22-d

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On the 16th inst., a dark brown Cow, nearly black, [illegible] my22-d

STOLEN—From Sandwich, May 14th, one horse, harness and square box carriage, [illegible] C. B. DANE, Sandwich, Ill. my22-d

STRAYED OR STOLEN—On the 20th inst., a light red Cow, brindle about the head, [illegible] W. Monroe st. my22-d

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that the "Aiken Family Knitting Machine" [illegible] DEARBORN & ELLIOT, General Agents, 126 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. my22-d

50 TONS TOBACCO—Of reliable and standard Kentucky brands, [illegible] PARSONS, PRATT & HANKEY, [illegible] South Water street.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kane will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, &c. [illegible]

Wants.

WANTED—A Woman, [illegible]

WANTED—In a good, well-established business, [illegible]

WANTED—Men who are [illegible]

WANTED—Three or four [illegible] board at 20 Wabash avenue. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible]

WANTED—To Druggists, a situation, by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the retail and drug business. [illegible] DISP., Tribune Office.

WANTED—Board, with [illegible]

WANTED—A party who [illegible] "WASHINGTON," Box [illegible]

WANTED—A Lady [illegible] "Mrs. D.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A Girl, as Chambermaid; one who can do plain [illegible] German preferred. [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible] or a Dwelling House [illegible] Box 237.

WANTED—By an English [illegible] a situation in a small family, to do housework. Address "W. A.," [illegible]

WANTED—Tinman.—A [illegible] C. W. DAY, 85 State street.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] 146 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] or Book-keeper [illegible] D. F., Tribune Office.

WANTED—Commercial Agents [illegible] CO., Box 2289, Chicago.

WANTED—Immediately [illegible] DAN, Sherman House.

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible]

WANTED—Harness Makers [illegible] 203 North Clark street [illegible]

WANTED—Board and Rooms [illegible] N. B.—Private family preferred.

WANTED—A first-class [illegible] Sawyer, [illegible]

WANTED.—To Millers.—A [illegible] Box 963, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—A purchaser for [illegible]

WANTED.—Music! Music! [illegible]

WANTED—By a young woman [illegible] a situation as Nurse or Seamstress [illegible]

WANTED—A young lady [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately [illegible]

WANTED—$5,000 worth [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a month. [illegible]

WANTED—A first-class [illegible]

WANTED—A lady who [illegible]

WANTED.—Two young [illegible] GEORGE and WILLIS, [illegible]

WANTED—A young man [illegible] Address P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—A good [illegible] KLINE, 33 North Jefferson st.

WANTED—Machinist [illegible] 134 Lake street.

WANTED—A thoroughly [illegible] Box 224, North Branch P. O.

WANTED—Situation.—A [illegible] Chicago. Address P. O. Box 2113, Chicago.

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible] "H. G. H.," Drawer 23, [illegible]

WANTED—A Merchant of [illegible]

WANTED—A lady [illegible] "LINCOLN," Tribune Office.

WANTED—An agent in [illegible] O. B. & P. A. GILBERT, [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible]

WANTED—Board by a [illegible] Address Box 25, West Branch, Chicago.

WANTED—A few [illegible] Post Office Box 163.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first [illegible]

TO RENT—House 313 [illegible]

TO RENT—Lake street [illegible]

TO RENT—Tenements [illegible]

TO RENT AND FOR [illegible]